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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,037—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

BAILEY'S HOTEL

(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)

COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.

CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

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GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7508	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Moses	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900,

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Sept., 1900

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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Continental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—4, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

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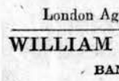

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FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 11th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th September.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th September, 1900.

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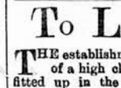

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

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TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:

17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)

RESIDENCE:

CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	52	24	12
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
...AY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

John Roberts & Co.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

APESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.

Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Specialty.

Patterns on Application.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge allays relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 39 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the rivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th September, 1900.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT for COLLECTING and SELLING FIREWOOD and CHARCOAL on the Hill Station of Matheran, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendents Office, on the 25th September, 1900, at 10 A.M.

2 The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

B. P. BENGIRI,
Dist Dy Collr, Kolaba, and Supdt Matheran.

Alibag, August, 1900.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING J. R. J. & D. RAILWAY.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway for SUPPLY of (6000 six thousand) tons of BEST BENGAL SIBPORE or DESHERGARH COAL free from dust and dampness and approved and accepted by the Railway and (45) forty-five tons of best Coke Glamorgan, to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered dry into wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder.

Tenders which must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. (500 five hundred only (in Currency notes or Government papers) will be received at Bhavnager para upto NOON on the 26th September 1900 and should each be superscribed "Tender for coal."

6000 Tons Bengal Coal to be supplied in January, February and March at the rate of 2000 tons per measem and 45 tons Coke Glamorgon in October 1900 or as early as possible.

If Cardiff coal is offered, 30 per cent loss will be accepted at the rate agreed upon for Cardiff Coal.

The Manager and Engineer in Chief reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any portion of any tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any Tender.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be had on payment of Rs. 1 on application to the undersigned.—Dated Bhavnagar Para, 5th September 1900.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Ry.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

SUCH AS

CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,

That are so well Celebrated in the World,

ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED

BY

MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,

178, BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

All orders promptly and carefully executed.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

RICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe)	Rs. 15
Single Copy	As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 21st day of September 1900, for the SUPPLY OF CLOTHING for the different Municipal Hospitals up to the 28th February, 1901.

2. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

3. Form of contract, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid in to the Office of the Undersigned in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. A further payment to make up the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted.

6. With each tender samples of clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the tenderer.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner

W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Municipality.

Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 6th September, 1900.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, for Works in PIPE-SEWERS, Manholes and Automatic Flush-tanks in and for the Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli Sectional District.

2. Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rupees 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. two thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make up the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract-amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. C. JAMES, M. Inst, C. E.,
For Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th Sept. 1900.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance	Rs. 10.
Single Copy	Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	0

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the Offices of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co. teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, electropl. to double entry dishes, cases of fruit and fish knives and forks, banjo Rochester large size stove, fret work machine, single and double iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, chest of drawers, cupboards, etc, the property of Mrs. J. Dickenson.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th September, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made. Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 35. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS, FINE Cashmere Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, from Rs. 40. Dress Suits, Silk Lined, Rs. 85. White Dress Vest, Rs. 3-8. Dress Sash Belts from Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH AND LORD. Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJ DEEN DAYAL & SONS have photographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, usual pocket-bunch size, As. 2 each.

TO LET.—Spacious Top Flat of BUNGALOW, No. 3 C Nepean Sea Road. Rent Rupees One hundred and fifty. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MATHERAN—TO LET, "ALTAMONT LODGE," a commodious, well furnished Bungalow, occupying central and high position, commanding excellent view. Apply to GRANVILLE HOTEL, Matheran.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATEL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Koap and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chukla. No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 14 per year including Postage

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Oil Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS AND STRAW Boaters, The latest Fashion for Gent's wear. Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish, Rs. 7-8. Straw Boaters, firm Double Brims, Rs. 4-8. Full Top Caps, Rs. 4.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

176, SHAIK MEMON STREET BOMBAY.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1895.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

POLICE NOTICE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1900, being the principal day of the GANPATI PROCESSIONS, Residents of the Fort proceeding to Cumballa Hill, Tardeo, Mahalaxmi and Byculla or vice versa are informed that Churni Road and Mathew Road (from Chaupati Level Crossing to foot of Peach Bridge) will be CLOSED to carriages between 5 and 7-30 P.M.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th September, 1900.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES have been received from our Head Office that the "REMINGTON" STANDARD TYPEWRITING MACHINE has awarded the highest prize at the above Exhibition for typewriting machines. All particulars about the machines could be had from the undersigned.

WARDEN & Co., Sole Agents,
27 Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thana and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOANS.

FOUR PER CENT LOANS AGGRAGATING Rs. 12 LAKHS FOR SEWERAGE, ROADS AND SANITARY WORKS AND FOR PLAGUE EXPENSES.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1900, separate sealed TENDERS for the following TWO LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum :—

(1). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being the 2nd and final instalment of the 19 1-4 Lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works, repayable on 1st June, 1940.

(2). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being portion of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May 1930.

Rs. 12 lakhs.

NOTE.—Subject to the approval of Government no further sum is to be raised by this Municipality during the current financial year.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

W. L. HARVEY,
Man'ging Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 705 OF 1899.

KHURSHEDJI EDULJI SHAHJANPOORWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Chandanwady, at Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 DINSHAW EDULJI SHAHJANPOORWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Shahjanpore, in the North-West Provinces. 2 JEHANGIR EDULJI SHAHJANPOORWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Bareily, in the North-West Provinces, and 3 MUNCHERJI FRAMJI MEHERJI, residing at Lucknow, in the North-West Provinces ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 22th day of February, 1900, it was ordered among other things that the house and premises situate at Chandanwady and more particularly described in the schedule to the said Decree should be SOLD by the Sheriff, viz :—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 137 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 27, New No. 183, Old Survey No 6 and New Survey No. 81 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C., No. 1088 and street No. 127, and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Breach Candy Road at Chandanwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage belonging to the premises under description in common with the property on the North and South, on or towards the West by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji Pestonji Limboowalla, and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Nowroji Kapadia, and were formerly and are also now in the occupation of Bai Jiwanbai, widow of Eduljí Limjibhoy Shahjan poorwalla and her tenants.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September, 1900, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants in the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

Collectors claim of arrears ten on account of Land Revenue for 1899-1900.

Information is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff and Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

The parties to this suit are at liberty to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. EDJELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Oswnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSITY AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL—Mhow.
MOOKHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

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Price 8 Annas.

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Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally unofficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic ; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur*.

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combatting the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indispensable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chest, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 10-34m., 10-50s. Low water, 3-54m., 4-32s.
P. & O. s. s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 24th August, due to arrive at 4 a.m.
Wilson College's Literary Society, Professor T. D. C. Barry's Lecture on Rontgen's X Rays.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana A vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay Gymkhana B vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Royal Artillery vs. B. V. A.
Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. Parel Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 11-14m., 11-38s. Low water, 4-38m., 5-11s.

LECTURE.—Professor Deochand Uttamchand Parekh, M. A., bar-at-law, will deliver a lecture on "Facilities for Higher Education in Western Countries," in the hall of the Mangrol Jain Sabha near Pydhowni on the 9th inst., to-morrow, at 7-30 p. m., when Mr. Goolabchand Motichand Damania, solicitor, will preside. All are cordially invited.

BURGLARY AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Toolsia Nathu, a Marwaree enroll, having his place of business at Duncan Road, locked his shop on Wednesday night, and went to sleep on the verandah. When he awoke next morning, he found the place had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by making a hole in the wall at the back of the house. A wooden box was found to have been forced open, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 401, abstracted therefrom.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF MEMORY.—To-morrow, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, Professor N. B. Bhanoo will perform his "Wonderful Feats of Memory," at the Budhiwardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, under the patronage of the clerical staff of the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality. The programme will consist of fifty items, dealing with mathematics, languages, cards, &c., and it will be gone through in two hours. The public are cordially invited to witness the performances.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Japan, per tansport, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m., on the 8th and 10th inst., and at 6 p.m. on the 9th inst.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Malta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th inst.—Mails for Reunion, Mauritius and Seychelles, via Tuticorin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th inst., respectively.

IS SKITTLE-POOL A GAME OF CHANCE?—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, wherein Joosub Haji Ali, a billiard-room keeper at Pydhowni, who stood charged, under circumstances already reported, with keeping a gambling house, Mr. York Smith, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while the accused was represented by Mr. Spencer, pleader. The defence was that in the billiard-room in question the game of skittle-pool was played, and this did not fall under the provisions of the Gambling Act, it being a game of skill. The magistrate held that it was a game of chance, and accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

THEFT AT A CLUB.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdool Rahiman Manomed, a notorious character, was charged with stealing a purse, containing sovereigns, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 421, belonging to Maneckshaw Hormusji Nicholson, a sub-inspector in the employ of the Bombay Municipality. The purse was stolen from the complainant's coat, which he had left hanging on a peg in the Northcote Club, at Byculla, on the night of the 2nd instant. The accused who had formerly served under complainant and who was seen at the club on the evening previous to the discovery of the theft was suspected. He was arrested by the police on Tuesday last with Rs. 135 in notes and cash on his person. His place was then searched, and a quantity of new articles, which the man had purchased with the stolen money, was found. In all, property collectively valued at Rs. 245 was recovered by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANJI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of August the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,247. Among them the number of new admission was 735; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	16	5	9	30
Vanias	66	20	23	109
Brahmins	106	29	30	162
Lohanas	14	2	17	33
Other Castes	290	45	65	401
Total	489	102	144	735

The average daily attendance was 101. The hon. secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the Fund of this Dispensary:—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 16,319; received during the said month from Mr. Dayal Khimjee and Mr. Damodar Khimjee (in memory of their deceased father Khimjee Lakhmidas) Rs. 1,000, —total, Rs. 17,319. In the aid of current expenses from Mr. Dayal Khimjee and Mr. Damodar Khimjee (in memory of their deceased father Khimjee Lakhmidas) Rs. 100.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

CRUEL MURDER OF A WOMAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. SADASHIV GENU AND MOHANRAO BALIBA.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in July last, convicted the first accused of murder and sentenced him to death; and the second accused of causing disappearance of evidence of murder, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. G. S. Mulgaumker appeared for the first accused; and the Hon. Mr. F. M. Mehta, with Mr. Chaubal, appeared for the second accused; while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

It appeared that the two accused were charged with the offence of murder, and the second accused was also charged on a second count with causing disappearance of evidence of murder. The deceased Chandrahaga was the wife of the first accused. She lived with her aunt Kassa in the accused's village of Irved. It was admitted that she disappeared on Thursday, the 17th May last. The next day Kassa gave information to the patel of her disappearance, saying that she had gone to wash clothes at the river and had not returned. On the following Sunday, the 20th, a dead corpse was seen in a pool of the river. The patel came to the river side with a panch and recovered the body. There were two big stones tied to the body. The corpse was tied up in a bundle by a rope, which was knotted round the waist, and passed under the thighs and round the back of neck and the head. In this way the thighs were flexed over the stomach, and the head pressed forward with the chin resting on the chest. The loss end of the rope was made secure to a large stone, and another stone was tucked into a fold of the sarry, the upper end of which was wrapped over the head. The panch did not undo the rope or the sarri or the stones. They only noticed a wound on the side of the head and discolorations on different parts of the body, which they thought were due to violence. The Civil Surgeon afterwards found that the head was nearly severed from the trunk. The wound on the head was also noticed, but the discolorations were due, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, to decomposition, and not to violence. There was a jagged wound on the throat which had cut away all the structures in front of the throat. There was only a shred of skin and muscle, which attached the head to the trunk. In the court was produced a "kurpa," or grass-cutting knife, with a crooked blade at right angles to the handle. Mr. Pratt had no doubt that the woman had been murdered. No. 1 had been detained by the patel on suspicion from the time the body was found. On the 29th, No. 1 made a statement to the Inspector of police, took him to Kassa's house, and pointed out the "kurpa" and the stick produced in court. It was noticed that the room had been newly cowdunged. Kassa and others also made statements to the inspector. The next day No. 1 took the police and the panch to the river side and pointed out two hollow places on the bank, from each of which a stone had apparently been removed. On the 30th, No. 2 was arrested, and both accused were sent to Sholapur. The same evening No. 1 made a lengthy and detailed confession to the first class magistrate. He said the deceased used to live at her aunt Kassa's house; that he used to visit her there; that he suspected her of infidelity; that when he went to see her on the night in question, he taxed her with her misconduct, and she replied that he had no right to question her, and that she would do as she pleased. He was enraged at this answer, and after some abuse picked out the stick, and felled her by a blow on the head. Kassa then came in, he said, and approved of what he had done, saying that such an abandoned woman had no place in the family, and gave him the "kurpa," telling him to kill her. Accused said he cut her throat with the "kurpa" leaving only a small piece at the back of the neck uncut. After that, he said, that at Kassa's suggestion, he tied up the corpse with a rope. As he was doing this, No. 2 came there. Kassa asked him to help them to dispose of the body. No. 1 said that No. 2 and Kassa lifted the body on to his head, and they set out for the river, where he tied two stones to the body, and dragged it into the pool or deep part of the river: Kassa told the magistrate that she returned with her sister Yesaa to Irvad on Tuesday, and that on Thursday night, the accused came to the house to visit his wife, went into the room, quarelled with her, struck down with the stick, and cut her throat with the scythe. She said that the accused seized and threatened her and made her keep quiet. She described how the corpse was tied up and taken away with the help of No. 2, and, as to the second count, said the Sessions Judge, he came there after the murder and helped to lift the corpse on to the head of No. 1 and followed him out of the "wada." There was no evidence that he conspired with No. 1 to commit the crime, and Mr. Pratt believed the murder not to have been deliberately premeditated and prepared for. No. 2 was found not guilty of murder, but guilty of causing disappearance of evidence of murder and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. No. 1 was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction of No. 1, but commuted the sentence to transportation for life. The appeal of accused No 2 was dismissed.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.]

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23th August.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th April 1900, submitting for consideration an offer made by Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Dubash for the lease for 50 years of 344 4-9 square yards of land at the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate at the usual rates of rent, viz., Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rs. 1-8 per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years, saying that the applicant proposes to put up a four-floored building for the use as a dwelling house at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000 and recommending that the lease applied for be granted. Submitted memorandum from Traffic Manager, dated 21st May, 1900 forwarding the correspondence that passed between him and Mr. Dubash on the subject of the terms and conditions of the proposed lease, with an intimation that Mr. Dubash is not prepared to take up the land, if the trustees decide not to give a renewal and to take possession of the premises after 50 years. Submitted memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th July 1900 forwarding as requested the plan and specification of the building proposed to be erected for Mr. Dubash on the plot of land applied for by him. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd August 1900, offering remarks on the plan and specification above referred to, saying that the probable cost of the building will be Rs. 38,300, that it will take 9 months to complete, and recommending that the plans be passed subject to all Municipal requirements being fulfilled. Submitted the plan and specification above referred to.

Resolution.—The application, submitted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Dubash, for a site measuring about 345 square yards, with frontage on Fort Street, is accepted on the conditions referred to in the new forms of Agreement and Lease sanctioned for sites on the Mody Bay Estate, and in his application so far as the terms of the latter do not supersede or affect those of the Agreement or Lease. Renewal for a period of 49 years is to be provided in the Lease and "free time" for building purposes of nine months from this date will be allowed, provided the increased deposit is paid, and the Agreement be completed at once. The plans and specification submitted are approved provided that—(a) the staircase is to be of fire-proof character; (b) no projections as verandahs are to be less than 10 feet from the ground surface; (c) they are in all respects subject to Port Trust and Municipal regulations.

MEPHITIC GAS ON BOARD-SHIP.

Read letter from the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, dated 5th July 1900, reporting the death of a labourer from asphyxia on board the s. s. Silesia on the 29th June 1900, and recommending that a By-law should be framed making the Captain or Stevedore responsible for deaths and accidents due to mephitic gas on boardship, or failing this, directing that all ventilators should be fitted and hatches removed and kept so for a certain number of hours before persons are allowed into the hold of a vessel in the monsoon sea-on. Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 18th July 1900, forwarding for the favour of remarks letter No. 1823, dated 5th July 1900, addressed to Government by the Health Officer of the Port enclosing the one addressed to the Trustees, above referred to saying that when a person dies in the bilge of a ship, it shows that the vessels sanitary condition is bad; but when a person dies in the twin decks from mephitic gas-poisoning it is proof that the vessel is in a dangerous sanitary condition, and that proper precautions had not been taken to keep the vessel's holds ventilated, and expressing the opinion that in this case some one was to blame, viz.—(a) the Master for allowing the hold of his vessel to become in such a dangerous condition as to cause death; or (b) the Stevedore for allowing his workmen to enter the hold before ascertaining that it was safe to do so; or (c) the Surveyors who passed the vessel with ventilators incapable of standing rough weather. Read memorandum from the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 11th July 1900, submitting the Health Officer's letter above referred to to Government in the General Department, remarking that holds should be carefully ventilated before workmen are allowed to go down and that almost the same precautions should be taken as in the case of workmen descending into foul sewers. Submitted letter from the Superintendent of Police, Prince's and Victoria Docks, dated 4th July 1900, reporting the accident to the Port Health Officer. Read letter from the Agent, Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company, addressed to the Port Officer dated 3rd July 1900, explaining the circumstances and saying that the vessel arrived in harbour on 28th June 1900, and was berthed at Victoria Dock Berth No. 1. The Agent states that the vessel started discharging her cargo when some labourers opened Hatch No. 1, and without waiting as usual, until the hole was purified, apparently four went down, and not returning were rescued by the ship's people and on being brought up were found to be asphyxiated; that all medical aid and all possible care was afforded, three out of the four were saved, but one unfortunately died, and that at the Coroners inquest the jury found unanimously that death was caused by asphyxia from mephitic gas-poisoning while working in No. 1 hold of the Silesia and adds that the gas no doubt had originated from the cargo the vessel had on board which consisted, amongst other things, 51,200 bags of rice and 123 bales and 600 pieces of hides. Read letter from the Port Officer dated 9th July 1900, forwarding the Agent's letter above referred to saying that the Captain of the vessel, in ignorance of the Port Rules, omitted to report the accident required by para. 51 of the Rules and that as the vessel has now proceeded to sea, no further enquiry can be made in the matter and suggesting that the verdict returned by the jury-may, therefore be accepted. Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 16th July 1900, forwarding for information the report by his Deputy on the case in question. Read reports by the Port Officer, dated 20th and 25th July 1900, saying that no By-laws, as suggested by the Health Officer, seems to him to be necessary for the removal of hatches, for, the escape of mephitic gas is as recognised a custom among seamen as warning men to "stand clear" when letting go the anchor, and that the Coroner or the Police who wanded the inquest are the best judges to express an opinion as to whether anyone was to blame. The Port Officer concurs with the Sanitary Commissioner's remark that holds should be ventilated before men go below to work, which, he says, is invariably done, but that in this instance the men went in under the hatches before they were actually removed. Read minutes of members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee saying that in this case there was no doubt someone to blame for allowing the man to enter the hold until all the hatches were removed, that the fact, as to who was to blame, should have been elicited at the enquiry and that it certainly would not be the Captain, and expressing the opinion that framing a bye-law would not prevent an accident such as occurred in this case, for, it must be remembered, that the unfortunate man went into the after part of the hatch through one of the manholes in a cross beam as reported by the Superintendent of Police, adding, that such a by-law would do little, if any good, and might have a serious effect in delaying generally the discharge of vessels, and proposing to inform Government that no further action is necessary.

Resolution.—The views and recommendation of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are accepted and approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Revenue collections for 1900-1901 as compared with those of 1899-1900:—

	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For August—From 1st to 24th Aug 1900	1,15,257	1,81,672	10,972	7	3,07,908
From 1st to 24th Aug 1899	1,38,676	1,86,726	10,856	379	3,36,637
Excess or Less in previous months.	E 63,701	L 68,743	E 3,569	E 1 035	L 408
Total Excess or Less to 24th Aug 1900	E 70,282	L 73,867	E 3,685	E 713	E 813

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Aug. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 24th Aug. 1900.	For week 24th Aug. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 24th Aug. 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	31	131	17	378
,, out of ,,	21	131	17	389
,, transported	12	282	12	263
,, attended to	3	11	3	24
,, warped ...	1	30	1	25

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing from Rajkote, 5th instant, says:—Kumar Shri Bhowsinhji, Heir-apparent of Porebunder, will be invested with the full powers of a First-class State on the 15th instant, Colonel Fenton, the present British Administrator, remaining as Political Agent there for some time (say six months). No Dawan has yet been officially nominated, but it is said that a Mahomedan Government servant of the Salt Department, will be shortly appointed.

Many ex-students of the Rajkumar College, which was closed only yesterday for the autumn vacation, came down to Rajkote to play a cricket match with the students of the institution. There were among others the minor Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Kathi Chiefs of; Wadia Bagasra (Azams Bawa Wala and Wajsur Wala), Prince Madarsinhji of Sasla and Mangaisinhji of Bhownugger. Among the ex-students Kumar Shri Madarsinhji of Sasla and among the present students Kumar Shri Himatsinhji of Mull played excellently.

Mr. Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pant, Huzur and Private Secretary of H. H. the Maharaj Saheb of Bhownugger, is appointed member for that State on the board of control of the B. G. J. P. Railway.

Kathiawar has during the last week lost two most promising youths. One was Mr. Tribhowandas Manekchand Dhosi, M. A. (Cantab), barrister-at-law, the only son of Mr. Manekchand Manekchand Talshi, late Karbhari of Dhrole, Mr. Tribhovandas bore a very high character and possessed good talents. He died of fever at the early age of 27, leaving a young widow and his father. The other death was that of Mr. Manilal Jagjiwan Mody, barrister-at-law, brother of the Chief Justice of Rajkote State and younger son of the Karbhari of the Virpur State. Over 500 people of all classes, attended their mourning and the Rajkote Union, of which they were members and organizers, have recorded resolutions of condolence.

Cholera is still raging in Rajkote, Morvi, Porebunder, Dhrole, Jamnagar, Junagurh and various other places.

The Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce holds its general meeting at Rajkote on or about the 27th instant. The Chamber consists of the most influential members of the local communities of all classes Nagars, Banias, Mahomedans, and Parsees, and their steady work is sure to promote the welfare of the province, and it deserves the support of both the Agency and Government.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LEGISLATIVE WORK IN BOMBAY.

THE "Rast Goftar" finds no reason to be dissatisfied with the work done at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, and remarks: Both on the official and unofficial side there was evinced a desire to do solid, good business, and nothing could be more admirable than the tone and substance of the speeches of the honorable members who took part in the discussion. It fell as usual to the unofficial members to call attention to popular grievances, but while doing so, all of them paid a willing tribute to the energy, the ability and the high sense of public duty displayed by the officials of Government in the discharge of their arduous functions—specially in connection with the famine. The debate was as usual the most important and interesting part of the proceedings. Several important questions, affecting the administration of the Presidency, were touched by the unofficial members. It was appropriate to the occasion that the people's representatives should call attention to the evils and shortcomings of the revenue system, and the hardships inflicted thereby on the agricultural population and other interests.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: Almost all the members who spoke gave a well-deserving tribute of praise to the officers who have worked to save the people. The conscientious industry, sympathy and zeal with which officials have worked, and the examples of devotion to duty shown by them amidst the most trying of times have been recognized on all hands. It is a mistake to suppose that the Native Press was in any manner slow to realize this. The entire Native Press of the Presidency have fully appreciated the worth and value of these officials, and they have said so. Because it was the unpleasant duty of the Press to criticise some of the methods adopted, it is doing it an injustice to think that it was in any manner slow or backward in recognizing the bright side.

The "Gujerati" remarks: The local Legislative Council met this time to consider the annual Financial Statement several months after its last session. Bearing that fact in mind and the daily number of interpellations put in Parliament, the number of questions put by the non-official members was moderate. They are a fair reflection of the deep public interest that has been excited in the stringency or otherwise of the land revenue system of this presidency and its general agricultural condition. The official view does not accord with the non-official estimate of the situation. Though Government have at their disposa certain information which is not available to the outside public, the whole subject is of such a complicated character that even Government are quite unable to rest their case on reliable and sufficient data, and in certain matters they are as much groping in the dark as any one else.

FINANCIAL JUSTICE TO INDIA.

The proposal of an Imperial grant to this country is one which the "Indian Spectator" is unable to entertain with enthusiasm. Our contemporary writes: The *Times*, we see, has been again urging a grant to India, from the British Treasury, for purely famine purposes, as it pointed out in our leading article on the debate, in the House of Lords on Lord Northbrook's motion for papers relating to the Report of the Welby Commission, a discreet reticence is maintained as to whether India is to be given, as Lord Northbrooke suggested, the increase of the annual amount recommended by the Welby Commission, from 1891. We are thankful to the "Times" for its generous proposal but we would be more thankful if it would plead for financial justice to this country. There would be great disappointment felt in India, if her Majesty's Government were to give us a million at once by way of a dole, and postpone for an indefinite period of time the final settlement of the question of justice.

THE LION AND THE SUN.

Commenting upon the proceedings connected with the conferment by the Shah of Persia of the order of the Lion and the Sun upon Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, the "Rast Goftar" says: Our hearty congratulations are due to Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree on the Order of the Lion and the Sun, which has recently been conferred upon him by his Highness, the Shah of Persia, during his recent tour in England. It speaks well of Sir Muncherji's possession of such high abilities that should find recognition at the hands of a foreign Prince whom it appears, his talents and usual suavity of manners failed not to impress very favourably. The title is unique, conferred as it has been by a foreign Prince upon a foreigner, and the more so as it is a mark of distinction which is much coveted in the land of the donor of the gift. One more has the honor done to Sir Muncherji ennobled the Parsis as a community, whose versatile genius and aptitudes find appreciation whenever and wherever they go.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATTY.

The "Kaiserl-Hind" thus vindicates Mr. Justice Batty against certain strictures passed against him: A leading article appears in one of our morning contemporaries urging the undesirability of re-appointing Mr. Justice Batty to the acting vacancy on the Bench of our High Court that would be created by the contemplated departure of Mr. Justice Fulton on six months' leave. It is said in support of that view that "in the absence of special counter-valling claims, seven years' withdrawal from court work, even in the exacting and responsible post of Legal Remembrancer, is a very persuading qualification for the work of the High Court." We are rather surprised at the tone of this article because we believe that during the short time that Mr. Batty has sat on the Bench of the High Court he has been able to give entire satisfaction to those who practise on the appellate side. Till now he has had no occasion of dealing with the work on the original side, but when he has been able to satisfy those who practise before him on the appellate side, there is no reason for supposing that he would not be able to do equally well on the original side. Indeed, the members of the legal profession with their usual quick and sound discernment have already noticed in him qualities that make a good and successful judge. Mr. Batty's judicial patience, his overwhelming desire to do justice in every matter that comes before him, his uniform courtesy towards those who practise before him, and his sound legal knowledge, leave no room for doubt that his selection was a wise one. Indeed Mr. Batty's knowledge of case law is marvellous even for a High Court judge. We hope that when Mr. Justice Fulton goes on leave Mr. Batty will be reappointed to the acting vacancy.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Referring to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie on the vernacular Press at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the "Indian Spectator" observes:—We do not know if much good is done by such generalizations as those which the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie indulged in, during the Budget debate, at the expense of the vernacular press. He, very probably, had read a few extracts supplied by the press cutting agency in the Secretariat, but one would be led to believe from his remarks that the Hon'ble gentleman was a regular reader of the vernacular papers. The Hon. Mr. Mehta seemed to have understood Mr. Muir Mackenzies strictures to refer to the native press generally. So far as we are concerned, we have repeatedly borne emphatic testimony to the good work that is being done by Government officials both European and native, and by Christian Missionaries, at considerable self-sacrifice, often at the risk of life. And many of our contemporaries, we dare say, have done the same.

The "Gujerati" writes:—In the discussion of the Budget in the local Legislative Council certain strictures were passed upon the native press by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie. We are sorry to have to say that they are as sweeping as they are unfair. Native papers may not think it their duty to extol officers to the heavens every week in their columns, nor do they think it altogether just to ignore the merits of one set of officers and shower glowing encomiums upon another class. The services of men like Mr. Lely who has done his best to administer his Division as far as he could, in a spirit of sympathy have been gratefully recognized everywhere and the same thing may be said with reference to officers of his type.

NATIVE PRINCES ON FOREIGN TRAVEL.

The "Indian Spectator" welcomes the resolution of the Government of India to take into their own hands the decision of the question whether a native ruler should or should not be given permission to travel out of this country. Our contemporary states:—No disparagement to the capacity of local Governments, to form a right judgment, is intended by the Supreme Government, in their resolution. The new rule will also ensure uniformity of treatment of all such matters, as they arise. If the present arrangements have not disclosed any glaring inconsistency in this respect, it is because both the Local and the Supreme Governments seem to have, till now, practically abdicated their right of opinion on such proposals. It has not been recognized hitherto, that repeated absences from India, of native chiefs, is a dereliction and not a discharge of public duty. It is hard to understand what is meant by saying that a native ruler benefits his administration by a visit to Europe. The greatest of native Indian administrators did not travel beyond the seas. Sir Madhav Rao Sir Dinkar Rao, Sir Seshadri Iyer, did not study European systems of administration on the spot. Sir Salar Jung visited Europe, but after he had made his name as an administrator. There is no greater delusion than the idea that the administration of an Indian State can be appreciably benefited by the study of the administrations of Switzerland, of France or of Italy. The essence of statesmanship is the knowledge of the people, and sympathy for and with them; and these two things must be gathered by living and moving among them.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: The circular which has been addressed to the local Governments on the subject of permitting Native chiefs to visit Europe is quite characteristic of the strong sympathetic, earnest and resourceful statesman who is at the head of the Government of India. It bears unmistakable traces of the inquiring, active and penetrative mind of Lord Curzon. One does feel for a moment that the Native Princes have come to such a state that they cannot go where or when they like: however it must be admitted that their own thoughtless behaviour and utter disregard of the obligations which they owe to their subjects left no alternative for the Government but to adopt a strong and stringent measure.

The "General" writes:—One more remarkable resolution has been issued by Lord Curzon's Government which bears the impress of the Viceroy's strong personality. But apart from considerations of uniformity of method and principle, we are not sure that the Government of Bombay would be less competent to decine whether or not any particular native prince should be granted permission to leave his State and travel outside of India. A Viceroy like Lord Curzon, at once vigorous and capable and actuated by a high ideal, is not to be had at all times, and we take it that in the majority of instances the officers who will decide the applications submitted to the Government of India are not likely to be more impartial and competent than local Governments. At the same time we are not insensible to the advantages of uniformity of method and principle.

The "Indu Prakash" observes:—We should have very much preferred instead of interfering with the discretion of the Local Governments in this peremptory manner, the Supreme Government had contented itself with laying down the principles which should, in general, guide them in considering proposals for tours abroad from the Princes and Chiefs under their jurisdiction. The principles the motives that have been laid down are pretty sound.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Friday's observations show that the barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Punjab and Sind, slightly to briskly off Circars Coast, and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. Pressure continues very uniform over the Bay and in Burma. A few light scattered showers have fallen in Burma, Central Provinces, Gujarat and Punjab. Light to heavy showers in Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and South Rajputana, and light showers in Central India and West Coast. Rain has been heavy along the hills in North-east India. Darjeeling has received seven-and-half inches, Bahraich six-and-half, Jalpaiguri three, and Lucknow, Mainpuri, Agra and Dehra Dun each about two inches. The largest falls reported in the Peninsula are two-and-half inches at Madras, and one inch at Bellary, Salem and Trichinopoly. Temperature is in excess in Sind, West Punjab, Bombay Deccan, North Madras Coast, Chota Nagpur, Lower Burma and Tenasserim; in defect in South India, Assam, North-Western Provinces, and Gujerat. The conditions are slightly suspicious off Circars Coast. Showers will probably be received in Bengal North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, West Coast and Madras during the day, but the conditions are unfavourable for rain in Burma.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	65	74	69	47	68	54
Friday, 7th Sept	0	73	0	12	0	5
Total	66	47	69	59	68	59
Total fall to 7th Sept., 1899	29	54	32	40	37	22
Total fall to 7th Sept., 1898	58	12	56	57	56	37

	In.	Cts.
	64	26
	0	1
	64	27
	32	42
	54	13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

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	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	57	93
From 6 a.m. 6th Sept. to 6 a.m. 7th Sept.	0	27
Total	58	20

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	206	43
Wednesday, 5th September	1	23
Total	207	66

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	79	71
Wednesday, 5th September	0	47
Total	80	18
Total up to 5th September, 1899	28	33

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8-30 a.m., on the 5th September:—

	Bhavnagar Para.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previous total	26	46	20	85	38	3
Rainfall on the 6th Sept.	0	75	0	40	0	25
Total up to date	27	21	21	25	38	28

GODHRA.

Very heavy rain about 7 inches fell at Godhra on Wednesday. The passenger train did not arrive here to-day on account of heavy-flood in the Mahi river near Sevalia Railway Station on the Godhra-Ratlam line. Up to the present, a total of 29 inches and 32 cents of rain has been recorded here. Bajri crops are endangered by yesterday's heavy rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the mean temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·666	E	3	99·2	78·5	91	0·91	12·59	+2·91
Sirsa	29·677	SW	7	92·1	76·1	91	..	3·02	-3·22
Delhi	29·683	SW	2	96·0	76·0	91	..	12·16	+0·85
Agra	29·703	SW	2	99·0	76·9	91	0·18	14·44	-3·67
Cawnpore	29·700	Calm	1	91·8	76·1	93	2·02	25·95	-0·44
Allahabad	29·697	WSW	3	94·0	76·0	93	0·79	22·76	-0·94
Jhansi	29·728	Calm	3	87·2	72·1	91	0·16	30·08	-1·87
Jacobabad	29·593	S	1	103·4	83·6	67	0·08	3·50	+0·81
Karachi	29·727	W	12	91·0	80·2	83	..	1·67	-1·06
Jeypore	29·739	WNW	3	86·2	76·1	91	..	17·19	-5·46
Ajmere	29·749	W	6	88·4	74·5	93	0·01	17·38	-0·94
Deesa	29·765	W	12	94·0	76·0	83	0·02	12·16	-0·85
Ahmedabad	29·794	SW	4	87·2	76·6	88	0·03	14·43	-17·11
Bhuj	29·761	WSW	24	88·3	77·4	86	..	10·61	+3·20
Jamnagar	29·780	SSW	17	89·0	76·2	85	0·12	21·90	..
Rajkot	29·804	W	14	89·5	75·7	87	0·11	38·83	+14·51
Bhownagar	29·810	SW	4	90·0	76·3	82	0·13	29·68	+9·68
Perim	29·793	W	12	94·0	79·0	76	..	33·91	+16·32
Veraval	29·791	WSW	10	85·0	77·6	94	0·23	32·05	+3·67
Neemuch	29·817	W	1	89·8	71·6	88	0·02	27·43	+2·20
Indore	29·777	W	1	92·4	74·6	92	0·46	32·19	-2·97
Sangor	29·754	W	5	84·1	74·0	90	..	43·74	-5·19
Jubulpore	29·758	SW	7	83·7	74·2	90	0·07	38·17	-5·76
Hoshangabad	29·825	NW	9	87·2	74·1	84	..	31·95	+7·79
Seoni	29·767	WSW	5	90·2	76·0	84	..	32·53	-7·35
Raipur	29·778	W	5	89·7	74·0	86	..	36·19	+2·74
Nagpur	29·819	WSW	10	85·6	71·8	86	..	33·51	+2·40
Amraoti	29·826	WSW	9	89·0	73·7	78	..	37·64	+12·20
Akola	29·835	SW	7	87·0	77·0	83	..	33·70	+4·17
Surat	29·787	WSW	12	91·4	77·7	75	0·01	9·46	-2·02
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RIO DE JANEIRO, 25TH JULY, 1899.

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You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.

We are, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.

The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA

I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.

No. 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.

(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD, British Pro-Consul.

CHUBB'S SAFES; BOXES; LOCKS; could only be had from

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS. TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C., TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and insured.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude. PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers. ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Business, &c.

NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUN POLICY, BY TODARMAL; Price, Re. 1, Postage, half-anna. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Eden Hall, 1,643 tons, Captain H Clarke, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna 1464 tons, Captain W H Hill arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 23rd August, with a cargo of rice and 6 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 104 cases of opium, 117 horses and the following passengers:—Madame Marsel, Hajee Abboo, 4 masters of horse, 23 syces, and 13 deck."

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following notice to Mariners is published for general information:—"It is hereby notified for general information that the black conical buoy located near the sea shore in the Veraval harbour at the Kanaki Rock has been removed fornewal of broken chains."

INDIA—WEST COAST.

"Miria Bay Buoy adrift.",—Information, dated 21st August 1900 has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari, that the Miria Bay buoy has gone adrift. Notice of its replacement will be given. This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Ratnagiri, Miria and Kalbadavie Bays, also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot 4th Edition, 1898 page 179.

"Harnal Light—Alteration in character."—Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari dated 21st August 1900, that the occulting red light at Harnal will be shown as a fixed red light until further notice. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Karachi to Venguria, No. 226; Gulf of Kutch to Viziadurg, No. 2736 and Kundari to Boria Pagoda, No. 736; also Light List Part VI 1900 page 38 No. 242a."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenassorim		Groet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		Groet			Wet Basin
Plassy			Wet Basin		Torpedo Catcher
Investigator		Heming	Dry Dock		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Chyebassa	1658	Forbes			M M & Co
Albion	649	Curtis			R S & Co
St Kilda	2268	Cafferata			T M & Co
El Gules	139	Nacola			W & A G & Co
Amra	170	Pigott			B I S N Co
Mashona	2703	George			Graham & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Allawalla	1891	Bovey	P Gulf	12-9	W & A G & Co
B	Rheinfels	1773	Dewars	Hamburg	8 9	Glade & Co
C	Mozaffari	1183	Baker	R S Ports	12 9	B & P S N Co
H	Bedfaco	372	Maloney	Colombo	14 9	V Ebrahim
L	Indravati	513	Adam	Mangalore	10 9	Shprd & Co
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
P	Mandala	3349	Greig	Turret Ship		R I Marine
Q	Eden Hall	1644	Clarke	Antwerp	8 9	Captain

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Budroo		Karachi	8 9	Sheprd & C

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
1	Hispania	2300	Abrey	Liverpool	12 9	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15 9	F Baldovino
4	Hermida	1409	Sarrio	Hongkong	12 9	F Baldovino
8	Malta	6063	Cole	Shanghai	11 9	P & O S N Co
9	C of Edinburgh	960	Slater	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Preston	London	8 9	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	8 9	M M & Co
15	Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bahadurl	829	Ahmed	Repairing	Shopd & Co
Savitri	72		Harbour	6 9 Do

P. & O. Co.'s DOCK.

Coromandel	2887	Vibert	Repairing	P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Culna s	Hill	Moulmein, Aug 23
	King Arthur s	Hannah	Busreh, Aug 25

The steamer Eden Hall, Captain Clarke, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Antwerp and Rotterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—20 hogsheads beer Samuel Fitze and Co.
City of Lucknow s—10 cases liqueurs Chas Phillimore and Co.
Australia s—12 cases whisky Chas Phillimore and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—305 boxes candles Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 5 cases sodawater apparatus &c Samuel Fitze and Co.
Bohemia s—31 bales paper S A S Dawood.
Hispania s—300 crates sodawater bottles Duke and Sons; 37 bales paper and 2 cases binding cloth M A M Shuruffally.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—10 cases medicine &c Samuel Fitze and Co.
Egypt s—259 packages provision &c Chas Phillimore and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—35 cases matches A Shaikadum; 209 cases candles A H Heptoolabhoy; 6 cases perfumed spirit Rustomjee Manockjee and Co; 30 cases champagne H J Rustomjee and Co.
Raventhale: s—6 cases paper Shaik A S Dawood.
Hochheimer s—150 boxes candles S A S Dawood.

FROM FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—4 cases paper S A S Dawood.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—108 bales straw boards S A S Dawood.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—780 plates splints S A S Dawood.
Rheinfels s—1 cases surgical appliances Phillips and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—40 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.
Aston Hall s—10 cases brandy Morenas and Co.
Trentham Hall s—8 cases liqueurs Morinas and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th September.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill and laying at the Nesbit Road Head quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next, at 8-45 p.m.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Sub-division No. 2 Company:—No. 644 Gunner G E Kernick.
3. The Cricket Team playing against the R G A Bombay, to-day, can go up by a brake leaving Watson's Hotel at 2-15 p.m. sharp.
4. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Fort Head-quarters on Saturday next 15th instant from 4 to 6 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.
Hymns—Introit 1, 315, 310 and 395.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—543, 25 and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Hoyte in B. flat.
The collections are for Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 6-45, a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL, No Service.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, (Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher M W Lane.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. W. Seed.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns—477, 610, and 617. Psalm 103, Tune Dunfermline.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE, (Near the School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (choral)—Merbecke—Hymns 242, 314, and 193.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 545, 26 & 235. The Offertories for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, (Prince's Dock.)

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, Outside Victoria Dock.

Missionaries—Rev and Mrs F Wood.
7-30 p.m.—Bethel Service and Sermon.
A hearty welcome is extended to all Seamen and strangers in the port.

Mazagon Methodist Episcopal Church, Wari Bunder Road.

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Rev. F. Wood.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON,

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, (Choral). Preacher Rev. Father Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong, (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey. Alms for the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 46 tune 124; Hymns 24, 109 and 78.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-30 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in the Vestry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 43 v. 3 tune 288; Hymns 105, 233 and 232.
Anthem—'O how amiable'. Collection—Additional Clergy Society.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL, (Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Hymns 279, 207.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 242, 450, 255 and 252.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA. (Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service). Hymns—184 and 633.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke). Hymns—185, 316 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon. Hymns—22, 106 and 308.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 298 5-8 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes ..... 101 "
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... 109 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ..... 233 7-8 "
Bar Silver in London ..... 23 3-4 "
Do in New York ..... 62 5-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25 16 "
Do. in New York ..... 4 87 3-8 "
Discount Bank of England, 3 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills 3 5-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. "
Bank Reserve 51 per cent. of Liabilities.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady throughout the week with very little doing excepting by the Bazaar who have been good buyers of Bank Demand at 1s. 4d. for the mails of the 12th, 22nd and 29th of this month. Early in the week some Telegraphic was given to Houses for the 27th September at 1s 4d., but this was exceptional, October being the earliest delivery, which soon passed away, and then some was taken for the 15th, but Banks did not care to do much for that delivery so that we have come to the 29th which however does not suit merchant's ideas.

In Credits, ready and forward, very little has been done, holders of ready bills trying to secure 1s. 4 5-32d, while the Banks have throughout held out for 1s. 4 3-16d., the prevaling current rate. Some bills are reported to have been sold, March to May, at 1s. 4 7-32d, but so far we have not heard of any lines placed for that delivery.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" France	1s. 69 3-4d.
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 203 1-2
Hongkong "	" 150
Japan "	" 149

FREIGHTS.—The market has been firm and advancing throughout the week, and although, owing to scarcity of produce, very few ready transactions have been put through, a large business for forward delivery has been done at fairly high rates. The "Edenhall," which was chartered to carry Manganese ore for Rotordam was unable to fill up with that article, and had to complete for Antwerp with general cargo; at 14s. for December. A considerable amount of cargo has been booked at 18s. to 18-6d and for January to May at 6d, higher for each month. The Hansa Line has booked freely, from January to May, at 20s, The Rubattino has booked ready cargo at 10s. and December shipment at 17s, seeds and 18s, cotton.

COALS.—The market has been very firm during the week, but not much business has been put through, owing to scarcity of sellers, most of whom are fully sold up to the end of next year.

JARDINES.—A line of between 3 to 4,000 tons is reported at Rs. 14-8 by steamer on passage.

BIRD'S NAVIGATION.—A line is reported assold for late delivery this year at Rs. 13-12.

DESHARGHUE.—A small lot of about 600 tons is reported sold at Rs. 16-2 ready deliverys.

HEILGHUSRS AUTHRACITE—Sale of ready is reported at Rs 15-12

HEILGHUNR'S.—A line for delivery, 1901, is reported at Rs. 14.

WHEAT.—The market opened firm at the beginning of the week, but closes rather quister. The highest point touched was Rs. 4-10 and the closing quotation to-day is Rs. 4-8-9, April, May. White Delhi.

LINSEED.—Owing to the scarcity of stocks, the market has been strong and advancing, but very few transactions are reported. We close strong at Rs. 10-11 to Rs. 10-12.

RAPESEED.—There has been a good inquiry during the week for Brown-Cawnpore at Rs. 7-6, and some business has been done, owing to the scarcity of Yellow Cawnpore no business has been done and the market is quiet.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been very firm and after opening at Rs. 40 closes to-day at Rs. 41-8 with many buyers and few sellers.

POPPYSEED has been strong and advancing during the week. Rates opened at Rs. 8-1 and we close firm to-day at Rs. 8-6 with both sellers and buyers.

GINGELLYSEED.—There is absolutely nothing doing in this article.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat	2,9313 cwts
Linseed	4,398 "
Rapeseed	832 "
Gingellyseed	1,179 "
Poppyseed	2,879 "
Groundnuts	383 "
Castorseed	8,142 "

COTTON.—The daily advance in Americans has tended to strengthen prices here and both ready and forward rates have improved. The demand for local consumption has increased and a fair amount of ready cotton has been sold during the week. For export, however, there has not been much doing. Shippers have been enquiring but the difficulty in getting nice selection seems to check business so far as ready cotton is concerned. In new crops not much has been done and so far Continental buyers have not raised their limits sufficiently to make business procticable. Crop accounts with the exception of the southern districts are favourable and prospects promising.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Surats 500. Spot 6 5 1-64. plus 5-32.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept. Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
6 5 7 3 3	5 2	4 5 5
plus 14 plus 15	plus 14	plus 12

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	8,000 bales.,
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-8 plus 1-4
Futures, month of December	9'25 " 40
" " of March	9'20 " 38

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 18th August, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	1,23,075	2,01,247	6,072	3,30,394
	...	...	...	3,48,860
Decrease				Rs. 18,466

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th August, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,130	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	41,113	38,991	2,119		52,104	...
Parcels, &c.	74,573	80,020	...	5,447	3,25,045	...
Goods						
Other earnings	4,304	6,459	..	2,155	...	12,478
Total for week	1,19,990	1,25,473	...	...	...	...
Aggregate	11,45,736	7,80,462	...	...	3,65,274	...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—September 4, at Madras, Edna Henrietta, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs R P Harris, Assistant Station Master, Madras Railway Company, Bowringpet, aged 7 months and 4 days.

O'BRIEN—August 31, at Mian Mir, after a prolonged and painful illness, Mr John O'Brien, of Bally Brown, County Limerick, late of the Hon. East India Company's Artillery and Sub-Conductor Retired List and Agent Moakin's Brewery.

STENSON—August 9, at Calcutta, Sergeant Frank Stenson, Commissariat Department, the eldest and dear son of Capt Henry and Mrs Stenson, Commissariat Department.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

THE Boer war has brought about one of those revenges which Shakespeare associates with the whirligig of time. In spite of the power and deadliness of modern arms which were supposed to have altogether altered the art and tactic of war the resistance offered by a people largely pastoral has shown that even the lessons of Crecy can yet be usefully applied. It is the combination of present-day armament with a military organization on lines similar to those of the Britain of the Middle Ages that has enabled the Boers to so long withstand the forces that have been sent against them. A distinguished French historian has shown that in the days of Crecy France had committed every fault in her military system which experts, taught by the experiences of South Africa, are now indicating in our own. Though the theory of universal military service then obtained throughout the rest of Europe, France made no serious effort to utilise her national militia, and to the amazement of the European world, she went down before the archers of England. At that time England was the most strictly "conscripted" nation and her army the best organized of the whole Middle Ages. Lord Salisbury, when he urged the formation of rifle clubs, pointed to the military spirit of a nation like the Swiss. However patriotic and expert a body of riflemen might be raised by means of shooting clubs, some of us felt at the time that something more was needed for the security of national defence. And we are indebted to a writer in the "National Review" who has amplified Lord Salisbury's reference to Switzerland by an instructive account of the military system of that Republic. The Swiss have brought down the military tradition of the Middle Ages to the present day, and among them universal service is seen in its most perfect form. For years there have been a few still small voices crying out at Home for the establishment of a compulsory national citizen force. The word "conscription" has, however, a distasteful sound to British ears in these days, albeit Waterloo and Trafalgar were to a great extent won by conscripted men. But if Switzerland has to be the model for a new organization for home defence, the mass of the people, we imagine, would have little objection to the service. Their system as described by the reviewer is of the nature of "compulsory volunteering," and it can be no more called "conscription" in the evil sense than our regulars can be truly called mercenaries. The fault about the French system of compulsory service is that it is not universally compulsory. It is possible for the rich man to evade his duty to his country. But in Switzerland every man is liable to serve personally, the only cause of exemption being physical unfitness. As a matter of fact the physical test is so thorough that nearly fifty per cent. are rejected. And the spirit engendered among the people is such that a man rejected for the army is commiserated rather than congratulated.

According to Mr. G. G. Coulton who describes for us the Army of the Swiss Republic and deduces from it certain lessons, the military system though imposing a heavy burden on a country that is not wealthy is probably the cheapest in the world having regard to length of service and efficiency. Though costing far less than the British Volunteer Force yet while our Volunteers are practically without central organisation, commissariat and transport the Swiss Army in this respect is splendidly equipped and is able to hold its own with the best in the world. While our men are imperfectly trained in shooting and their armament is often defective and old the Swiss have thoroughly modern weapons and are probably the best shots in Europe. Their system of mobilization, too, has been described by an expert like Mr. Spencer Wilkinson as, perhaps, the most perfect in the world. The system by which they have made their defensive forces so greatly superior to ours is the simplest possible. It is "not the haphazard, go-as-you-please volunteering of England, from which thousands of energetic men hold aloof merely because they see no good in pouring water into so leaky a vessel, but a beautifully-organized machine, carefully adapted to the needs of a practical people." As we have said every Swiss adult is liable for personal service. Those who do not pass the standard of physical fitness have to pay a yearly tax equal to five shillings per head with an income-tax of about fourpence in the pound. The very poorest, however, are exempt from this exaction. The system differs considerably from those obtaining in other European countries, where service with the colours is obligatory for a continuous period more or less long. The young Swiss, having in his twentieth year, passed the test is called out to do his "Recruit School," in barracks for a period varying from six weeks for infantry to three months for cavalry. In this short period of training he discharges one-quarter of the whole military duties to which he will ever be liable, except, of course, in the event of actual invasion. For the first thirteen years of his service belongs to the "Elite" and is called out every other year for a "course of repetition." This varies according to the arm from fourteen to eighteen days. The cavalry, however, are called out every year for ten days. In his intermediate years the soldier puts in attendance at the ranges, shooting at his own time and place, but under strict Government conditions, forty rounds per annum. Should he fail to fulfil this duty he is called up at his own expense for a "shooting school" of three days. On reaching his thirty-third year the soldier passes into the "Landwehr," or first reserve, where he remains for twelve years. As a member of the first reserve he is called out once in every four years only for a period from eight to eleven days, but he still shoots his forty rounds per year as before. At the age of forty-five he passes into the "Landsturm," or second reserve, which comprises the whole body of citizens between seventeen and fifty, excepting of course the "Elite," the "Landwehr," and the actual halt and lame. The "Landsturm" is partly armed and is partly sorted into clerks and porters, and is only to be called out in case of invasion or similar great emergencies. At fifty the citizen has fulfilled his duty as a soldier and retires altogether. The duty has been at the same time a considerable pleasure, for the actual period during which he has been called upon to leave his other avocations has amounted to not quite half a year. As typical of the sentiments in which this service is universally regarded by the people the Magazine writer quotes the statement of a banker who said "next to the pain I felt when one of my sons was rejected for the army, one of the saddest moments of my life was when the time came for my own superannuation."

In Switzerland there is no possibility of the danger visible in France and in other countries where it is less publicly discussed, of the army rising against the nation. The Swiss Army is the Swiss nation and moreover there exists no special military caste of officers. Every man holding a commission has advanced, by merit alone, from the ranks, and to the last he remains a citizen earning his living like the rest. The Army and the State work together in harmony. Instead of providing the elements of an anti-national militarism no Swiss institution, says Mr. Coulton, has worked more powerfully than the Army towards a good understanding among a people divided by differences of race, religion and language to an extent hardly conceivable in Great Britain. Last year this army provided a total of 284,000 fighting men as to whose quality there is high testimony by many distinguished military experts, English and Continental. The explanation is that the Swiss have always been a fighting nation and they have kept up the compulsory militia system from the Middle Ages. The Army is so popular that after the recruit has got over his first difficulties he is often glad to throw much of his spare energy into voluntary military work. Apart from the members who are compelled to shoot every year the volunteer members of Swiss rifle clubs are, in proportion to population, nearly three times as many as the whole of our English volunteers. Another important factor is that the Swiss boy at school is instructed in military drill to an extent that altogether overshadows the English cadet corps. Again the attention of the Swiss soldier is not occupied with parades and other non-essentials, his drill being adapted to the one practical object of defending the country against a possible invader. There is a striking coincidence in the superiority of the Swiss and the Boer over the British soldier on many points. The Army can be more quickly mobilised than any other in Europe because the Swiss soldier keeps his kit and his arms at home and is bound to maintain them in a condition for inspection. In times of peace every thing is devised for the contingency of war and the mobilization scheme is so perfect that the country can turn nearly 300,000 peaceful citizens into a real Army on war footing "as quietly as a well-managed railway company deals with the enormous increase of traffic on bank-holidays." Applied to England the Swiss system would enable the country to put into the field at marvellously short notice a body of actives and reserves of over three millions, all of whom would be practised shots and without doubt better trained than our average volunteers. Though including the cost of fortifications, experiments with and the adoption of the newest artillery the Swiss system involves a monetary expenditure less per man than that of our volunteer force. The apparently serious cost in time is borne most willingly by the nation at large. The conclusion of the reviewer is that the raising of an effective defensive militia at home would at once set the Empire on something like a business footing; and if the men of England are ready to face a small personal sacrifice we can hardly do better than study the Swiss Army system.

THE work of the Court of Wards in the managements of estates on behalf of minors and persons incompetent to control their property during last year has resulted in extended benefits both to proprietors and tenants. Mortgages have been wholly or in part repaid, and the gross revenue in many instances considerably enhanced by the adoption of a better system of collection and bringing new land into cultivation. The number of estates under control is 202, the rent-roll of which is Rs. 91,74,627, of which Rs. 71,79,155 were collected. Outstanding dues amount to 20 lakhs as against 24 1-2 in the previous year. The collection of current arrears shows a distinct improvement, but the collection of arrears is poor, Government consider that in well managed and fairly rented estates arrears should not, as a rule, exceed 5 per cent. of the demand. The largest revenue realised by the courts management is from the Bhur estate and it reflects credit on the management to find that during the three years it was controlled by the Board the rental increased by Rs. 30,000, a debt of one and a quarter lakhs paid off, and the estate handed over to the proprietors free of encumbrance. The cost of management has increased from six to seven per cent., and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces does not consider the present charge as low as it can be kept consistently with efficient administration. The most unsatisfactory feature is the small expenditure on improvements in the North-Western Provinces, which dropped from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 29,000, and from an examination of the budget allotment it appears that in several cases the estimate is inadequate or not worked up to. The improvements generally took the form of constructing and repairing wells, but in Oudh works of a more varied character were carried out, and over 150 wells were sunk through the agency of respectable tenants with excellent results. A number of experiments were made with improved varieties of seeds, but the results, except in the case of Muzaffarnagar wheat, do not appear likely to be of any practical utility. No success has attended the attempts to introduce improved agricultural implements. The model ploughs were not approved, and the water lifts were too heavy. Little progress, too, has been made in stock-breeding, and the attempt to introduce mule-breeding has met with poor results. Agricultural banks have worked well and proved of great advantage to the tenantry. The year was a favourable one and consequently the takavi advances fell off in amount. The recoveries under this head total Rs. 93,250

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

GERMAN TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI.

BOXERS REPULSED BY GERMANS.

THE PEKING QUESTION.

THE LANDING OF THE GERMANS AT SHANGHAI.

BLACK FLAGS MOVING NORTHWARDS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

German troops were landed at Shanghai yesterday.

Twenty German Marines have repulsed 400 Boxers near Kiaochau.

It is understood at Washington that the Germans will remain at Peking even though Russia withdraws.

It is expected that the other Powers will act similarly.

LATER.

It is stated at Washington that Germany has proposed as a compromise that a Contingent representative of the Allies should remain at Peking, the remainder of the forces camping at Tientsin until peace is secured.

The Imperial family and the Ministers would be protected.

It is expected that Russia will acquiesce in the proposal.

The "Daily Graphic" states that Great Britain has not yet replied.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Rajputs with their bagpipes played the Germans to their quarters at Shanghai.

The Allies found the Imperial Palace at Peking dirty and neglected, the only occupants being the eunuchs and servants.

No treasures were found.

Large bodies of Black Flags, commanded by Liu, are passing Northwards through Hunan and Hupei.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WINTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Preparations for General Gaselee's force to meet the long winter of Northern China are being expedited, as Taku port will probably be closed by ice in November. 8,000 tons fodder, sufficient to last the contingent until the end of April, are being arranged for from home and a complete outfit of fur caps, blankets, lined coats, Macassins, gloves and at her coverings to keep out the cold are being supplied through India, while nine months' food supplies are being sent to arrive before the end of October.

The staff of the Military Department of the Government is to be temporarily strengthened by the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary until the China Expeditionary Force returns. The new post will be held by an officer of the rank of Captain or Major.

General Gaselee, wiring on the 3rd instant, reports the death by accident of two sepoys of the 24th Punjab Infantry.

MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

The transport Rajah with 130 siege train and bullocks in charge of Lieutenant Beaseley sailed to-day for Madras, where she will embark troops awaiting her and proceed to Hongkong.

Including the Fourth Brigade with the Imperial Service Troops, the total strength proceeding to China from India is 546 British officers, 568 warrant officers, non-commisioned officers and men, 637 native officers and hospital assistants, 17,150 non-commissioned officers and men, 1,365 drivers, 13,510 followers, 4,240 horses, 5,188 ponies and mules, 12 guns, 16 Maxims.

The Native States who have sent Imperial Service Troops to China continue to give them regular pay on service.

ARREST OF THE KARLI MURDERER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

Dhondia bin Bhaya, a villager, who about the 20th July last, murdered six of his relations, including his wife, at Malawari, near Karli, and wounded a seventh man, has been arrested by the police. The murderer was hiding in the jungle and a reward of Rs. 200 was offered. He was arrested in the Lohoghar forest in the hut of a cultivator, named Khondia. The police took him by surprise this morning, and he will be brought to Poona shortly.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Captain Edwards, D. S. O., Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Bombay District.

Captain Hoghton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Bombay District.

Captain C. W. Garraway, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Sind District.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :—22nd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Baker, Double Company Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Double Company Officer, as a temporary measure to complete the Regiment to the war strength.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department :—Major Cox, 21st Madras Infantry, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana States Infantry ; and Captain Harward, 10th Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenants :—2nd-Lieutenant Reed, Royal Garrison Artillery ; and 2nd-Lieutenants Anderson, S. J. P. Scobell and V. Langan, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that 2nd-Lieutenant Brown, No. 18 Company Southern Division, has been appointed to No. 3 Battery Mountain Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, India, Lieutenant Rhodes, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, is directed to proceed to South Africa with the least possible delay to join the unit, to which he has been posted on promotion to Captain, travelling at public expense.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, India, Colonel Maunsell, R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Mhow and Deesa Districts, will be struck off the strength of the Bombay Command from 24th September, 1900, inclusive. He is permitted to return to England, travelling at public expense.

Sub-Conductor F. Barrett, Ordnance Department, Quetta, is remanded to regimental duty. He will be sent to join No. 4 Company Eastern Division Royal Garrison Artillery, at Karachi, in the rank of Corporal (junior rank).

It is notified for information that classes will assemble at the Central Signalling School, Poona, during 1901, on the dates specified, viz. :—1st class on 4th March, 1901 ; and 2nd class on 26th August, 1901.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Major Dixon, R. E., and 2nd-Lieutenant-Macleod, 1st Bombay Lancers.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Royal Artillery—Major Stanton, D. S. O., (Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces of Bombay) from 8th October to 6th December, privilege leave to Simla.

Extension of leave has been granted to the following Officers :—Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant Lawrence, from 16th August to 5th November, on medical certificate, out of India ; 27th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Dyke, for two months, on medical certificate ; and 29th Bombay Infantry—Major Yate, for two months, on medical certificate.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION TO LOURENZO MARQUES.

THE BOERS AT LADYBRAND.

KRUGER WILL STILL HOLD ON.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The arrival of four of Lord Roberts chargers at Capetown is interpreted as meaning that he returns home in October in time to succeed Lord Wolseley.

If ex-President Kruger goes to Pilgrim's Rest, Botha will probably retreat thither through Lydenberg.

General Hamilton is driving the enemy along the Belfast-Lydenberg Road.

A Portuguese Military Expedition of one thousand men is going to Lourenzo Marques.

The Boer losses at Ladybrand were 24 killed and 35 wounded.

The Boers have now rejoined the main body near Clocolan.

Ex-President Steyn is still with ex-President Kruger and has persuaded him not to surrender so long as De Wet is active.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The recent interruption of the railways in the Transvaal has not affected the arrangements for feeding our troops.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

It is reported from Cape Town that Trooper C F. Walton, Lumsden's Horse, and not Claude Francis, as erroneously reported, was wounded by a gunshot in the right thigh at Springfontein and is progressing favourably.

The Colombo paper, describing the third batch of Boer prisoners arrived in Ceylon, says, there are several officers amongst them, although on board no distinction whatever has been made between officers and men. They have shared the same quarters and rations, the only difference that has been made being that some of them have been invested with the title of "Deck Captains" and Corporals. The batch is a portion of the 4,000 men, under Commandant Prinsloo, who, it will be remembered, surrendered at Fouriesburg at the beginning of last month. Four hundred of the batch are reckoned to be genuine Boers. The remainder are men of indifferent character who have been confined in the gaols at Johannesburg and Pretoria. They are, however, not criminals, but some of them are spies, and there are others who have committed treason, having broken the oath not to carry arms. The miscellaneous 200 include Austrians, French, Americans, Irish, Scotch, and no less than five Englishmen. . One individual of note is a Field Cornet by the name of De Wet, who is a cousin of the ubiquitous Christian De Wet. This officer belonged to Prinsloo's Commando, and was captured at Fouriesburg. Field Cornet Olivier is another Boer officer of note, being a relative of General Olivier. He, too, was taken with Prinsloo's lot. A third officer is acting Field Cornet Glen, a notorious character who was captured as a spy in Pretoria. Another man is an individual on whose farm the British found buried a sum of £16,000, as well as some arms.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The following is the latest betting on the St, Leger :—

1 to 3 Diamond Jubilee.
10 to 1 Elopement.
100 to 8 Simondale.
25 to 1 Mardi.
25 to 1 Most Excellent.
25 to 1 Democrat.
33 to 1 Downham.
83 to 1 Winifreda.
33 to 1 Codoman.
50 to 1 Courlan.
66 to 1 Quick Shot.
66 to 1 Lady Min.

RETURN OF AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Duke of Abruzzi has returned from his Arctic expedition, having reached nineteen minutes beyond where Nansen reached.

The ice nearly stove in the ship.

LORD SALISBURY RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

Lord Salisbury returns from the Continent next week in order to consult with his colleagues.

A PROPOSAL FROM THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The British Association has submitted to Lord George Hamilton a proposal for an ethnological survey in India simultaneously with the census.

COTTON EXCITEMENT IN LIVERPOOL.

The temporary closing of the Lancashire mills is threatened, caused by a rush in cotton stocks in Liverpool, the scarcity being unprecedented.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

The Assault-at-Arms is now drawing to a close. To-morrow Sir Robert Low will distribute prizes to the winners. The work in connection with the meeting has been an arduous one both in the arrangement of the various competitions and judgment used in awarding the prizes as many sun-browned faces could be marked amongst the officers on the ground. In Lemon-cutting for British Officers thirteen competed. Two runs were allowed. It was won by Lieutenant-Ellwood, 1st Bombay Lancers, with Lieutenant Muspratt and Captain Tennant, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, second and third. In Heads and Posts thirteen competed. Lieutenant Ellwood again carried the first prize and Captain Orr, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, the second. In Tent-Pegging with Sword Resaldar Ramchanderrao Mahadu, 1st Bombay Lancers, was first ; Jamedar Assaram, 1st Bombay Lancers, second. Eleven competed in Heads and Posts for Natives. Jamedar Assaram, 1st Bombay Lancers, again proved the winner with Jamedar Ramsing, of the same cavalry, second. In Driving Competition, in which Lord Northcote has offered a prize, the 1st Field Battery won the first prize of Rs. 100 ; the 16th Field Battery, the second prize of Rs. 50 ; and the 28th Field Battery, the third. In Tent-Pegging with Swords ten competed. Naik Babaji Raney, 1st Bombay Lancers, was first, Lance Duffedar Abdul Nurkhan, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, second, and Duffedar Sohelsing, Governor's Body-Guard, third.

In the afternoon a large fashionable gathering assembled on the Race-Course to witness the several ties, which were to be fought out finally. In Tent-Pegging by Sections with Lance over Hurdles the 1st Field Battery won. In the same events for Natives the 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent was first; 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, second ; and 1st Bombay Lancers, third. In Tent-Pegging with Sword Lieutenant Ellwood again won the first prize, Captain Davie, Royal Scots, second ; and Captain Orr, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, third. The Tug-of-War was won by the 28th Bombay Pioneers who beat the 1st Bombay Lancers. There was also a general display of the winning teams in bayonet exercise. The Royal Scots team who went through the drill with precision, which showed clearly how well they had been trained, were loudly applauded by the spectators. The Royal Horse Artillery Musical Drive and the Royal Artillery Galloping and Trotting Competition was gone through the evening. The show wound up shortly before six o'clock with a display by the Gymnastic Staff under Sergeant McKett, which was gone through very satisfactorily.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GANESHKHIND, SEPT. 7.

H. E. the Governor yesterday visited the Kapurvadi Relief Work, near Ahmednagar, and expressed himself satisfied with all he saw. During the day his Excellency had interviews with several people and in the afternoon, accompanied by Lady Northcote, visited the American Mission Industrial Schools, and weavers' relief arrangements, under the guidance of Mr. Hume. Their Excellencies were much interested in all they saw. The work reflects the highest credit on the organization of the mission relief system, which under Mr. Hume's direction has been of the greatest assistance to Government and to the people. Nearly one thousand children were paraded, and all seemed admirably cared for, while the industrial school system left nothing to be desired.

Their Excellencies then proceeded to the station, which they left at 7 o'clock, arriving at Kirkee at 10-15.

A LONG-DEFERRED CLAIM.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

A curiously long deferred claim has recently reached the Government of India from Chicago. It is from the widow of one William Symon, of the old Bengal Artillery, and is for prize-money in connection with the service 44 years ago. It has been admitted so far as Lucknow prize-money is concerned and is being paid.

SOMALI VS. INDIAN CAMELS.

As the result of experiences of the past three years with the large batch of Somaliland camels imported in 1897 for transport work in Northern India the conclusion has been arrived at that this class of camel, in spite of its fine coat and consequent comparative immunity from galls and mange, is unsatisfactory, being deficient in strength and stamina, and unable to be relied upon to carry much more than half the weight that can be taken by the Indian camel on prolonged journeys.

CHOLERA IN THE CANTONMENTS.

To-day's cantonment cholera returns only record one death in the 5th Punjab Infantry and one fresh case in the Erinpura Irregular Infantry.

THE UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP IN THE REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

It is understood that the services of Mr. R. Arbuthnot, of the Burma Civil Service, has been applied for as Under-Secretary to the Government Revenue and Agricultural Department, in succession to Mr. Maconachie, whose tenure expires this autumn, when he reverts to the Bombay Presidency.

HOME AND INDIAN RELIEFS.

The following is the programme of the proposed Home and Indian reliefs for the ensuing season, events in South Africa permitting :—To India—50th and 60th Dragoons ; 9th and 12th Lancers ; "G" and "J" Batteries R. H. A. ; 13th, 67th, 69th, 18th, 61st and 75th Field Batteries, 10th Mountain Battery R. A., 1st Gloucesters, 1st Devons, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, 1st Leicesters, 1st Essex, and 1st Royal, Munster Fusiliers, 1st Royal Sussex 1st Durham Light Infantry, 2nd King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st King's Liverpool Regiment, and 1st Seaforth Highlanders.

From India to England—22nd, 50th and 70th Field Batteries, No, 3 Mountain Battery, 2nd Essex Regiment, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Royal Sussex, and 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry goes to Aden relieving the 1st West Kents to the Mediterranean.

1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry to Ceylon.
2nd Royal Irish Regiment to Malta.
The Garrison Artillery reliefs are not yet settled.

THE LATE SUMMER RAINS.

FAVOURABLE CROP PROSPECTS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

All important late summer rains are continuing favourably. The Meteorological Department report that pronounced monsoon conditions were re-established throughout India during the last week, giving a normal rain almost everywhere. Light scattered showers are now expected to continue in Northern India with heavier falls over the Peninsula. To-day's crop telegrams show that agricultural prospects are satisfactory on the whole in all the provinces. More rain, however, is wanted in the Deccan, Behar, and Eastern Districts of the North-West Provinces, while damage has been done by the floods in Dera Ismail Khan, Jullundur, and parts of Burma.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Plowden, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, becomes Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, vice Colonel Stokes, who vacates but continues to officiate in the command of a district in the Madras Command.

Indian Staff Corps.—Captain C. H. Macdonald is graded as Major from the 1st instant.

Southern Mahsratta Railway Rifles.—Lieutenant Williams becomes Captain, vice Whitby.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Brownlow is appointed Port Officer, Aden, vice Simson.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that in Regulations, under which additional members of the Legislative Council in Bombay and Madras and Legislative Councillors in Bengal and the North-West Provinces are appointed the following changes are made :—In Regulation 4 after "occurs" insert "or at any time within three months of date when vacancy will occur in ordinary course of events" and in Regulation 7 for "two" substitute "three."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. E. Curry, Engineer-in-Chief, Hardwar-Dehra Railway, is granted two years' furlough from the 4th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. White, Chief Engineer State Railways, is granted three months' extension of leave.

The new rules, under the Telegraphs Electricity Act, to be considered on the 7th instant, are published.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. M. Moore, I.M.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, I. M. S, and Lieutenant A. C. Stewart revert to military employ.

Lieutenant Trevor from leave is reposted as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.

Lieutenant J. K. Stewart officiates as Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Captain J. F. Whyte is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.

Captain W. A. Armstrong, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Quetta, is granted six months' furlough, Captain H. K. Read, R.A.M.C., officiating.

Captain Montague, 21st Bengal Infantry, becomes Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, vice Crawford, on service.

Captain Maclachan, 40th Pathans, becomes Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Troops, vice Cox.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived here at 4 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer s. s. Valetta arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 6th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats firmer.

Good Bhownugger 4 10-32.

The Manchester market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cents. Consols	98 5-8
3 per cents. Rentes	101
8 1-3 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	28 3-4
Gingelly	126

In the New York the market is closed.

Sept. Nov.-Dec. Feb.-Mar. May-June.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £36,100,000, Increase £700,000; Public Deposits £6,800,000, Decrease £3,400,000 ; Other Deposits £29,700,000, Decrease £300,000 ; Other Securities £25,300,000, Decrease £7,00,000 ; Notes and Gold £33,800,000, Increase £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent, of the Liabilities.

THE LATE MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

TRIBUTES OF THE LONDON PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The "Times" and other English journals, this morning, pay tributes of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Grattan Geary.

The leading journal acknowledges that Mr. Geary was an able writer and an indefatigable worker, who exerted no little influence on the issue of public events in India.

The news of the death of Mr. Grattan Geary, for the last twenty years editor and proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette," came as a painful surprise yesterday to the city in which he had so long held a place of prominence and influence. He died of malarial fever from which he had suffered for the past three weeks. To the public who have had almost daily opportunity of judging of his work for more than a quarter of a century past there is no need to say that in Mr. Geary, Bombay has lost a publicist of distinct and conspicuous merit. He had all the qualifications which have earned for Irishman a place of preference upon the newspaper press of England and the Colonies. The prompt sensibility to the interesting side of things which enables a writer beforehand to know what will arrest the attention of the reading public ; an instinctive faculty for rapid generalization and for readily assimilating facts, presenting them in the most telling way, and drawing the right inference from them, and above all the gift of never being dull—these are amongst the features of their work which have won favour for Irishmen in the British press, and these and even rarer qualities made Mr. Geary the journalist he was. A journalist's files are usually witnesses to his work to whom no one appeals—himself least of all. But we are sure that if our older readers could refresh their memories concerning Mr. Geary's work in these columns in the later seventies, and subsequently in his own journal, they would realize what a combination of gifts were included in his professional equipment. Even now there are within everyone's reach his two volumes describing Burmah after the campaign of 1885, and his account of his ride homeward by the Euphrates Valley, to testify to his uncommon gift for descriptive writing. The first thing one feels in reading these writings of Mr. Geary's was that it was only the accidents of time and circumstance which debarred him from taking a front rank amongst the special correspondents of his day. But in the later sixties and the early seventies the special correspondent was a new creation. Had Mr. Geary come upon the scene a little later we make no doubt that he would have answered to the call of the war drums, and been amongst the most brilliant amongst that adventurous and gifted band. We remember him best, however, as a guide and informer of the public opinion of this Presidency, and here, let us say in the most unconventional way, he served the public admirably. Bombay owes it very largely indeed to him that the journalism of this city—responding no doubt to the better tone of thought that has long pervaded the public life of this side of India—had become distinguished in his time for a sobriety and dispassionate good sense which has made it powerful for maintaining a good understanding between races and communities. He possessed in an eminent degree that faculty of intellectual "detatchment" which helps a writer to a reasonable view of things, and even if he had been less fully endowed with it than he was, a saving sense of humour would have spared him from the extravagances which before his time passed in Anglo-Indian journalism for "trenchant" writing. No one was less subject to the gusts of passing and sectional passion which at intervals blew across the field of public discussion here. There are no ties in Indian journalism like those which bind the party journalist at home, and of the freedom which his position gave him here, Mr. Geary made the best and the fullest use. He took his own line, a line marked out by a good sense that saw clearly around and through things, and that was never likely to be turned aside by the passions of the street or the claims of a party or an interest. If the judgment of one who long worked with him in friendly and genuinely appreciative relationship, and then, so to speak, "crossed the street," is not inappropriate on such occasion, it shall be given in these terms :—No one who has ever laboured on the Indian press brought more conspicuous talent to his work or turned it to better account in the public service. He prolonged his residence in India to a time when labour too often becomes burdensome ; but it will be pleasant to those whom he leaves behind to think that some of his last work was very near to being some of his best, and that he will be long remembered by his contemporaries as one who in various ways served Bombay honourably and well, and who has gone from our midst respected and regretted in all sections of the community. With Mrs. Geary, who has ever been a devoted and encouraging helper to him, and with her two sons, now studying in England, there will be widespread sympathy in their bereavement.—"Times of India."

In the death of Mr. Grattan Geary, Bombay loses one of its prominent European residents. Mr. Geary took ill a little over three weeks ago from malarial fever, and during his illness was attended by Dr. Lyons. From yesterday morning his condition grew worse and he sank rapidly.—"Advocate of India."

The news of the death of Mr. Grattan Geary, Editor and Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette," early on Thursday morning last, will be received with feelings of regret by people who knew him all over India. He had been in India a good many years having, we believe, originally come to India in the service of another Bombay journal. His father was the proprietor of a flourishing local London paper. Mr. Geary was a scholar of some standing, a linguist, a public man of some note in Bombay, where for a number of years he belonged to the Corporation, and interested himself in the affairs of the Municipality. He was the author of several books, which were popular in their day—"A ride through Asia Minor," and another work relating to Burma being amongst the best known...As a public spirited citizen of Bombay that city can ill afford to lose him, while his death leaves a distinct gap among the journalists of this country.—"Deccan Herald."

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The municipal taxation has become a heavy burden on the rate-payers, and I think it is very desirable to curtail the municipal expenditure. I do not advocate the reduction of low-paid clerks or their salaries. It, however, often happens that when a saving is to be effected, a few peons and wretchedly-paid clerks are dismissed, and the work is thrown on the heavily-burdened clerks and peons who, in spite of the fact that they have to work very hard, have to suffer pecuniarily, for they are made to work, in the name of economy on reduced pay. Seeing that the Municipal Commissioner has to do personally a vast amount of work, having to draft numerous reports, express opinions on various matters which daily come up in large numbers for his decision, I would not like to see his pay reduced. But I think there are several officers and servants whose duties are comparatively less arduous, and who are paid more than the work they perform, or have to perform is worth. When an officer has competent men serving under him and making almost everything ready for his signature, the duties are much lightened, and where this is the case, a reduction in pay, or refusal to grant increments or personal allowances is, I submit, not a hardship, and I trust the municipal councillors will have an eye to the rate-payers' interests.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 7. X. Y. Z.

ROCK BORINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Madras Mail" extracted from your paper a letter written to you by one Mr. R. L. Ghar-at about forcing water through the rocks. He gave some valuable information how the same was done in the rocky beds of wells dried up in the recent water-famine in your Presidency and gave many successful instances of such borings at Chinchni and Tarapur in Dahanu Taluk of the Thana district and in Konkan. As the information therein given are not enough to start successful borings in these parts, I request that gentlemen, or any one of your numerous readers conversant with the subject to give me information on the following points :—(1) The sort of rock through which the borings were made, hard—very hard—soft or medium. (2) The shape of the cutting steel and how it is attached to the iron bar. (3) The proportion of its breadth or diameter to the diameter of the iron bar. (4) Whether the iron bar stuck off in the holes after boring a few feet. (5) Whether there is any mechanical means or contrivance by which the jumpers can be worked without much labour. (6) Whether the jumpers can be hanged to a pulley in a triangle and worked by men pulling up and letting it down, one or two men being at the bottom to regulate the jumper. Since the publication of that letter, several enquiries and experiments must have been made by some of the intelligent public in that direction in your Presidency, and if they are published in the columns of your valuable paper and extracted by the other newspapers, they will be of immense service to people living in water-less places and whose only hope is to get water from the mother earth.—Yours, &c.,

ADONI RYOT.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUD CASE.

THE trial of T. Kesava Rao Moodelly and Gunapathi Chetty, charged with having defrauded the Chartered Bank to the extent of Rs. 70,000, the was resumed in Madras on Wednesday. Mr. Allan Daly, instructed by Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Sesa Guruswamy Chetty defended the 1st accused, while Mr. C. F. Napier and Mr. S. Venkataramana Iyer defended the 2nd accused.

Mr. Brightwell, on behalf of the prosecution, asked for an adjournment of the case as the prosecuting Counsel, Mr. Allan Daly, was unable to attend. His Worship granted an adjournment until Friday.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

I am indebted to one who has worked in poor neighbourhoods for many years for a contribution to the subject of housing and overcrowding. Among other places my friend worked in a court which had originally been built for people in a good position. The houses, though substantial, with large rooms and broad staircases, were in an insanitary condition; they were overcrowded, and they were rapidly falling into worse decay. At the same time, there was nothing to hinder the rebuilding of the court, and, as has been done in so many other places, the erection of houses on a larger scale with sanitary fittings. This court, ten years ago, consisted of sixteen dwelling houses and three common lodging houses. Five hundred people were lodged here. There were also three small factories. There are now eight factories and only five dwelling houses. These factories employ a great number of hands, one alone which used to find work for fifty now employing 250. Thus there has been a huge increase of people who must live near this place, and the housing accommodation has decreased from 500 to eighty. Where are the people? They have gone off to swell other slums. My friend says that so long as factories are allowed to buy up the houses of the poor the difficulty of accommodation will be increased. Already the problem has become most difficult. One solution might be attempted by making new factories plant themselves out of town. There is any amount of room on the river side below Barking on the north and Gravesend on the south. Then the working men employed in the factories would naturally flock to the place and create new towns. In this way—the working men settling near their work—West Ham has grown in five-and-twenty years from a hamlet to a town of 280,000 people, and the Isle of Dogs has been filled with an industrial population.

I wonder how many of my readers have been to the Isle of Dogs. There are many worse places to live in. It is, to begin with, nearly surrounded by the broad river ; the air is clean and wholesome, the fresh breeze coming up river every day with the tide ; there are churches and schools and institutes ; all day the machinery growls or hammers and shrieks from the works which line the river ; but the evenings and nights are quiet save for the siren of the steamer. In the summer there is a most delightful garden, due to the London County Council ; its terrace looks across the river at that great building which rears its walls as a standing reproach to the base ingratitude of the country. Here, for a hundred and fifty years, reposed the veterans of Great Britain's Navy. And we turned them out! The people of the Isle of Dogs may read for themselves any day the baleful lesson of disbelief in the honour and the gratitude of their country. They may also watch the ship that pass, and they may watch the children at play and congratulate themselves that they live in a part where the fresh breezes keep the children rosy, and they may pity the poor folk across the water from Deptford to Lambeth, whose only consolation is that they have two great hospitals to look after them, and accommodation for five hundred thousand in barracks all alike, where everybody is a number and not a name.

I have before me certain remarks made in a monthly magazine—it is the "Argosy" of June last—on the profession of authorship. "Would any man," asks the writer, "bring up his son resolutely and of set purpose to be an author?" Certainly not. In the same way no one would of sent purpose bring up his son to be a musician, a barrister a clergyman, a medical man, an artist. The boy must first show his capacity and natural aptitude for the work. But given the indications—they are clear and unmistakable—of such capacity, I see every reason why a man should deliberately choose the literary profession for his son. He would begin with journalism or the Civil Service. The former exacts, perhaps, too much time and effort to leave much to space for serious authorship. But it is a splendid school for training in observation and knowledge of the world and practical life. Out of journalism have come Dickens, Thackeray, Black, Gilbert, Barrie, Louis Stevenson, Whiteing, McCarthy, and dozens besides of successful writers. On the other hand, a man in the Civil Service has work of a light kind, merely clerical work for the most part, which does not fatigue and he has all his evenings free, together with a good slice of holiday. And he has the additional advantage of not being dependent on literature. If he succeeds he can throw up his appointment ; perhaps, however, he can hold it while he is also working at literature. Anthony Trollope did so, Emdund Yates, for many years, did so. Austin Dobson is still in the Board of Trade. Many other examples might be named. For my own part, I continued to hold a certain post as secretary long after it was necessary, because I have always dreaded a dependence upon literary work, which might fail, and so find myself reduced to the position, still miserable, of a publisher's "employe."

The writer in the "Argosy," in illustration of the solid value of a successful literary career, quotes a letter from Harrison Ainsworth, who was, it must be remembered, a very popular writer. He was far more popular, in his day, than Thackeray. He is even now sometimes read. Ainsworth made in one year exactly £2,062, which is not bad in any profession. A writer of corresponding popularity in the present day would more than double this income. Part of it, to be sure, namely £612, was made by editing "Bentley's Magazine." The editing of magazines has gone down, while the value of successful novels has gone up, and will continue to go up by leaps and bounds, even though publishers persist in destroying their own trade by issuing books at sixpence. At the same time, it must also be remembered that nobody knows exactly what qualities are necessary for the making of a successful novel. There is a delightful uncertainty on the subject, which consoles the unsuccessful and fills the heart of the oldest novelist with a perennial spring of hope.

Canada declines to accept any more paupers. The United States also declines to accept either paupers or criminals. My own sympathies are entirely with both these countries. I think that we ourselves should refuse absolutely to allow the settlement among us of a pauper class, of villainous anarchists, and murderers, and of those who come over here to escape conscription, and undertake labour at starvation wages, turning our own people into the gutter. At the same time, Canada should remember that the skilled craftsman, even if he is destitute, is a source of wealth. We ourselves have benefited enormously by the settlement of Norman traders, Flemish weavers, Huguenot craftsmen, German skilled workmen, and others of every country. Every man who comes into a country with a craft is an accession of wealth. It needs not a political economist to understand this. "I says the immigrant," "can make things ; I understand machinery; I can take my place among those who are trained; I am not a pauper, although I have an empty purse I bring wealth because." I bring the power of making things that constitute wealth. To this kind of immigrant every door should be open.

The German Dramatic Society is preparing a scheme for the presentation before the British public of German plays. Considering the great number of Germans resident in London, I have always been astonished that they have not long ago organised their own theatre for the performance of their own plays. Such a theatre opened for three or four months in the year, say from the first of April to the end of June, would certainly attract a great many English people as well as the German colony. Its power of attraction would be a measure in some degree of the extent to which German literature is cultivated in this country. Some years ago—say ten years ago—I was assured by the assistant librarian of the London Library that the readers of German literature had greatly fallen off during the twenty years preceding. He could not offer any reason for this decrease of interest. It was accompanied, he said, by an equal increase in the readers of French literatures. I suppose that there is no branch of science whatever, not a single branch of intellectual endeavour, in which the follower can afford to be ignorant of German. French and German are indispensable, and in some branches Italian as well. But for the current literature of the day—for those who read the criticism, the essay, the poetry the fiction, the drama—German is not considered necessary ; nor do we commonly meet with persons who could pass any kind of examination in the leading authors of the day in Germany. I am myself one of the sinners. I have long since left off reading German, I cannot tell why. I have read French for choice, but one may read French and not give up German. I am quite sensible that I have made a great mistake in neglecting so rich a literature, and I venture to hope that the new German Theatre may restore to many their interest in the imaginative work of the Germans.

Turning over some old papers, I find half a dozen letters received five years ago from correspondents inviting me to continue the "personally conducted" rambles in and about London. I have from time to time taken my readers to various places, and, if they would like to go with me, I will willingly take them about. We will not go very far afield, never farther than it possible for a Saturday afternoon and evenings For instance, let me take you to Chalfont St. Giles to see Milton's cottage. I went there a fortnight ago. You take the train from Baker-street to Chalfont Road if you are prepared to walk a couple of miles. If not, you get out at Rickmansworth, where you may engage a carriage to drive you over. Walk or drive, it is a most charming country, richly wooded, with low hills and broad valleys ; you pass wayside inns, parks and gardens, warrens, where you may see the prettiest of creatures running about by the hundred, through hedges still bright with summer flowers. Presently you come to a straight, resolute road (built by the Romans long ago), marching straight over hill and across valley. A narrow lane leads off this high road ; you follow it for a little and, lo! on your left is a village with a venerable church, a venerable pond, and a broad street—in France it would be a Place—with cottages on either side. Put up your horse at the Merlin's Cave—romantic name—and walk through the village. The last cottage on the left is that to which Milton retired to escape the plague, and where he wrote. His room is as he left it—a low, small room ; this is his table ; this is his chair ; tradition says so, and we may believe it. Outside is the garden, still full of the old-fashioned flowers whose fragrance delighted him ; it is a place as sacred as the little cottage at Stratford. I am happy to say that the visitors' book shows a great increase of pilgrims. Some six years ago when I spoke of the place in these columns I was castigated in the "Pall Mall Gazette," first, because I said that very few people read Milton through twice ; next, because I said that very few people know of this cottage ; and thirdly, because I said that a civil waitress brought one a modest lunch. Angry persons declared that everybody read Milton through and through over and over again ; that all the world knew of the cottage ; and that I had gathered my information from a barmaid. Curious, was it not? Yet what I said was then literally true ; so far as the reading of Milton is concerned it is still true. Nothing in the world would induce me, for instance, to read over again the theological discussions by the Deity. More people visit the cottage now ; this is due to the bicycle, for which a journey here is a pleasant afternoon's run, and the civil waitress is still to the fore. This time she showed me a way into the churchyard through the garden. Do not on any account forget the church. Milton worshipped here. At Horton Church they mark the place where Milton worshipped as a boy, but the house where he lived is pulled down. Now here is a very pleasant afternoon for you. I forgot to say that our civil waitress gave us a very good cup of tea, and that at Rickmansworth they gave us a very good dinner, after which we came home in the cool of the evening.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUG 17.

When quietly seated in the study of one's private residence, it becomes rather embarrassing if a stranger is ushered in, and, pointing a revolver to your head, demands in determined tones "Four thousand pounds or your life." Such was the recent experience of Mr. J. B. Dunlop, the well-known inventor of the Dunlop tyre and other cycle inventions, but fortunately the deliverer of this ultimatum, Theodore P. M. Prost, had forwarned Mr. Dunlop of his intended visit, asking for the money to be ready on presentation of a revolver. But instead of visiting his bankers Mr. Dunlop called at the police station, with the result that when Mr. Prost, loaded with two six-chambered revolvers, eighty-six cartridges, a dagger, two huge knives, and other deadly

CRICKET.

XXI. BO. I. vs. R. A.

PLAYED on Thursday on the R. A. ground, Colaba, and resulted in a win for the XXI. Bo. I. by 47 runs. The scores were as under :—

XXI. BO. I.

Lieut Glynton b Bunarman	1
Gomuk c Banarman b Durrance	15
Noor Khan b Potten	10
Shaikh Ebrahim c Capt Kendall b Durrance..	7
Lieut Maddock c Capt Oldfield b Potten	2
Govind c Potten b Banarman	20
Kaumeshter b Durrance	0
Lieut Hogg c Dale b Durrance	33
Kalnak not out	20
Shaik Kasim b Durrance	0
Baboo c and b Durrance	0
Extras	16
Total	124

R. A.

Pooler b Shaik Ebrahim	8
Pearce b Govind	32
Potten c Lieut Hogg b Shaik Ebrahim	6
Capt Kendall b-w-, b Share Khan	20
Capt Oldfield b-w-, b Govind	3
Banarman c Govind b Shaik Ebrahim	0
Garnham b Shaik Ebrahim	0
Jones c Gomuk b Shaikn Ebrahim	2
Lieut Sitwell c Shaikh Ebrahim	4
Durrance b Share Khan	0
Dale not out	0
Extras	8
Total	77

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	651
Messrs Merwanjee and Sons	50 Paid
* Donations promised:—	
Messrs Wallace and Co	100
The Bombay Co Ld	100
Messrs Ralli Bros	100
Messrs Gaddum and Co	100
Messrs Volkart Bros	100
The National Bank of India Ld	100
Messrs Jamsetjee Coleman and Co	100
The Hongkong and Shanghai B Corpor Ld	100
The Mercantile Bank of India	100
Messrs W and J Graham and Co	100
The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	100
The Standard Oil Co of New York	100
Hormusjee Dhunjeshaw Esq	100
Frank Ritonie Esq	100
Messrs A Mackenzie and Sons	50
Messrs Breese and Co	50
Messrs Gill and Co	50
Messrs Glade and Co	50
Messrs Dresman and Co	50
Messrs E Spinner and Co	50
The Bombay Port Trus	300

Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, Surgeon to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, has to tender his thanks to the various firms and individuals who have so generously contributed towards the Nursing Fund, and requests that they will pay the amounts promised into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund.

THE KURUMBER MASSACRE CASE.

THE Sub-Magistrate of Cotacamund during the past week has been holding a preliminary enquiry into this case, which Mr. R. D. Shortt, the Police officer of Coonoor, who had the two previous prosecutions of a similar nature in hand, was summoned to conduct. The accused are 7 Kotas, 3 Todahs and 4 Badagas, and are defended by Messrs. S. A. Walker, Mr. L. W. Schmidt and Mr. Rama Row, respectively.

The "post-mortem" examination was made by Assistant Surgeon Macdonald on the 21st July, or five days after the massacre. He says that there were 3 adults and 2 children, the former with their heads severed from their bodies, which were charred, and some of the extremities also cut off. In the case of the elder child, which was 6 or 7 years of age, he found the cervical vertibræ cut through and the lamina of the other child broken. There were no appearances of the body having been burnt. The skeleton of another and younger child was also found, but no part was burnt. Dried blood was found, he says, in two spots in the yard of the hut and a third spot 12 or 15 yards away.

Makalayar, a Badaga, and Nunjen, a pariah, were eye-witnesses of the occurrence. The latter stated that on the evening before the occurrence, he visited the Kurumber's wife to ask her to make him some raggi cakes, and he then saw two of the accused Kotas—Ungaren and Kungaren—talking with her. They told her that her husband Gidda was wanted at Sholu and that he would be severely dealt with if he did not attend. Gidda was not at home at the time and the woman promised to deliver the message. The day of the massacre witness met 3 Todahs and 4 Kotas (accused) in the hut of one Kukki, a brother of the Monigar of Kuthutty. The Todahs were shaving sticks. The Kotas told witness they came there on business. After meal time witness heard a scream from Gidda's hut and thinking that the Kurumber was quarrelling with his wife he, Andi and Makalayar went nearer. They got behind a rock 50 yards from the Kurumber's hut and saw Gidda chased by five people—3 Todahs and 2 Kotas. He ran towards a temple in the vicinity, but was seized and beaten within 10 yards of the spot where witness was watching. He was dragged by the legs into the hut, and struck twice on the head. The night was a moonlight night and the glare of the Kurumber's hut, which was on fire, enabled witness to identify the accused.

Makalayar gave similar evidence. Both he and the last witness left the spot where they were concealed, but were seen by the Todahs, who warned them against making any disclosures. Makalayar deposed to seeing the other Kurumber (the father-in-law of Gidda), beaten, and his body thrown on the burning hut. He went next day to Kukki's hut and the latter, on being informed of the Kurumber's deaths, told witness to go and fetch Benta, brother of the deceased, from a neighbouring hamlet in order to cremate the bodies. Kukki remarked :—"We did it and Benta must now come and do the cremation before the Police arrive." He promised to pay Rs. 10 if this was properly done.

Two witnesses were examined inrespect to the position of the Kurumbers as sorcerers. One, Thoda Moda, said that Sholagars and Kurumbers do puja for Badagas, Todahs and Kotas. The deceased was the pujaree for Sholur, but he was dismissed from the office three years ago and one Javara was appointed in his stead. The reason for his dismissal was a number of deaths at Sholur, which were attributed to his sorceries. About a week before the massacre there was a feast at Kuthutty, a sub-hamlet of Sholur, and a puja was made. Gidda and his brother Benta were warned not to come there. Benta was taken there, however, by witness, who was told to send him away under threat of having his head broken if he did not do so. Gidda was also accused of killing children at Sholur. At this feast at Kuthutty, three Todahs brought a madman, and said he was mad through Gidda's sorceries. Some of the village authorities told witness that Gidda would be severely handled for having caused his madness if he came to Kuthutty. The Todahs also said this. Witness warned Gidda against going to Kuthutty, but he said that these threats were old ones, and that the Todahs would not carry them out. Witness also stated that one Sengola a Kota of Saolur, was very angry with the deceased, whom he believed to be the cause of his child's death. The child had fever and Gidda was sent for to cure it and was paid Rs. 5, but the child died and the man said he had killed it. Witness said he was convinced that Gidda was a sorcerer.

Javara, the "locum tenens" of the deceased pujaree of Sholur, gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr. Barclay, of the Sucooth Estate, the employer of the witness Nunjan, said he heard of the murder three days after the occurrence, and placed the Police in communication with Nunjen.

The case is proceeding.

"A GOOD INVESTMENT."

"THE announcement briefly made in this journal last week that the proprietors of the firm of Bertie-Smith and Company have converted their business into a limited liability company will have been received with satisfaction by all who are actively and professionally interested in the great question of scientific sanitation in India as also by those who take only a lay or academic interest in this all-important subject. The avowed object of the conversion is to secure a larger working capital to cope with more extensive operations, for which there is a great field in this country—but which are cribbed and confined by the limited resources of a purely private proprietary. This avowal is in itself an excellent recommendation of the new investment; but a perusal of the prospectus will convince any business man of the excellent prospect of success of a company such as it is proposed to work. Messrs. Bertie-Smith come into the market with a well established reputation as the largest importers in India of sanitary appliances—and we use the term in its widest sense—which have ever borne a high hall-mark of excellence. Especially has this distinction been achieved in connection with the Pasteur-Mallie filter, of which the firm are the proprietors of the sole rights of sale in India, and installation of which they have put down in various parts of India with efficiency and success. This fact was very agreeably evidenced in connection with their work at the Gwalior Memorial Hospital, where the filter has given such good results that other hospitals and institutions, where the purity of the water-supply is of vital importance, will, before long, indent for the apparatus. But it is not in regard to the Pasteur-Mallie filter alone that the firm has secured the confidence of sanitarians and the public generally. A glance at the prospectus will show how wide is their connection with houses of high standing both in Europe and America, and we need only particularise the Berlin Carbonic Acid Gas Company, Messrs Newball and Mason in the Old World, and Messrs. Armour and Co. in the New World, to explain our meaning.

"The prospectus which has been issued to induce public support is modest and explicit. The firm state clearly that they were established in Bombay and publish an attested auditors' report to explain their position, and their conviction that with the assistance of a larger capital an extensive and profitable business will soon be built up. The new firm have taken up all the ordinary shares and offer only preference shares conferring the right to a dividend of 6 per cent, and of a further participation in the remaining profits to the extent of 25 per cent, and still further the right of payment of capital in priority to the ordinary shares. On the other hand, the ordinary shares are only entitled to 75 per cent. of the remaining profits after a dividend of 6 per cent. has been paid on the preference shares.

"The Board of Directors is a very strong one, every member of it being well known in Bombay as sound, practical and successful, but what encourages us to recommend the investment to our readers is the fact that Mr. J. Stanley Smith remains as Managing Director and will continue to guide and control operations, of the nature of which he has a very intimate knowledge and in the completion of which he has not yet known failure. We have, therefore, no hesitation in advising our readers to invest in a concern which we believe has a very prosperous future."—"Indian Engineering."

TOLSTOY ON PATRIOTISM.

THREE Tolstoy booklets "Patriotism and Government." 2. 'Letters on War." 3. "Letters to Friends on the Personal Christian Life." 4. "Thoughts on God." 5. "Religion and Morality." 6. "Some Social Remedies." By Leo Tolstoy translated from the Russian by Mr. Aylmer Maude, contain an outline of Christian philosophy based on the old creed of universal brotherhood, in which reason is throned by the side of love, whilst false ideals, feelings and desires are as far as possible swept away. Perhaps that may be accepted as a fair account of the Tolstoyan evangel, which is a very genuine attempt to imagine what Christ would have said to the children of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The "reason" applied by Tolstoy to determine the rules of human conduct is not so much a scientific and dogmatic process as an intuitive sincerity, in absolute sympathy with the laws of altruistic love, and inspired by absolute conviction that society can be rendered perfect by obedience to those laws. Such a counsel of perfection is manifestly, for the present, too high for ordinary men; they cannot attain to it. As an ideal, it may satisfy those who are idealistic. But even as an ideal, seeing that it is professedly constructed by the application of reason to the principle of universal brotherhood, it can only commend itself in proportion as the reasoning is without a flaw, or as it is accepted as flawless by the man whom it convinces.

These little books contain many propositions which cut against the grain of prejudice, and some of them are all the more valuable on that account. It is impossible to deny that Count Tolstoy, not alone amongst his compatriots, has his message for humanity, and it is a message which will be received, so far as it convinces, by many who are unable to assimilate the theoretic Socialism of the day as a satisfying doctrine or a helpful rule of life. None of Tolstoy's political ideas is more characteristic of his teaching than that which condemns patriotism as a harmful anachronism. He compains that his arguments tending to prove this thesis—are still met, either by silence or by intentional misconception or by a strangely unvarying reply to the effect that only bad patriotism (Jingoism or Chauvinism) is bad, but that real good patriotism is a very elevated feeling.

It is to combat this contention that Tolstoy has written the first of the six tracts whose titles we have quoted, which is the latest utterance of Tolstoy appearing in an English guise. He somewhat begs the question to begin with, for he says that whenever he finds a serious attempt to define a good patriotism, something else is substituted, which has nothing in common with "the patriotism we all know, and from the results of which we all suffer so severely." But, "ex hypothesi," if there is a good patriotism, of course it must differ from that which is reasonably condemned, and by which all men suffer. When one enters into discussion, one must be prepared to understand and consider something different from one's own conception.

First for the bad patriotism. It is the setting up of the sectional interests of our own country, as opposed to the interests of other nationalities, in order that we may profit at their expense, and that the few even amongst ourselves may profit at the expense of the many. Either Count Tolstoy or the translator has professed this tract by a quotation from Mr. Belfort Bax, who puts his definition in the sharpest and clearst form :—

Patriotism now means advocating plunder in the interests of the privileged classes of the particular State system into which we have happened to be born.

Let us leave on one side all that may be said on behalf of material competition, and its necessary consequence of enriching one nation more than another, and the enterprising members of one community more than the rest. We will not use that argument lest the discussion should seem to turn on the justice and general advantage of competition, rather than on the more abstract question whether there can be a patriotism which is absolutely and altruistically good. Competition excluded, and the material profit of the patriot and his own country being ruled out of court, what basis is left for a patriotism which can be defined as good?

If we say that good patriotism is a belief that our own country confers a balance of good on humanity at large, and a special attachment to our own country, generated by and proportionate to its balance of human service, what would Count Tolstoy say to that definition? He tells us in his tract. An Englishman recently urged to him that good patriotism consisted, for himself, in Englishmen doing good work for humanity.

"Then do you wish only Englishmen to act well?" I asked. "I wish all men to do so," said he; indicating clearly by that reply the characteristic of true benefits—whether moral, scientific, or even material and practical—which is that they spread out to all men; and therefore to wish such benefits to anyone not only is not patriotic, but is the reverse of patriotic.

There we have the argument narrowed down to a point. Benevolence, Tolstoy says, should be universal; it cannot stand to the credit of an individual as a virtue of his own. Quite so; but the question is of beneficence rather than of benevolence, and, so far as beneficence is concerned, it is essentially a question of less or more—just as it is when we talk of a good Christian or a good mathematician. As an Englishman, you think specially well of your country—that is, you are a patriot—because her work in the world has been characterised by the spread of freedom, equality, and popular development, even though your taxes are the heavier for it. Comparisons are invidious, but if you are pushed home, then you declare your conviction that British rule has conferred these advantages more distinctly than any other. That conviction is a belief resting on historial evidence. If you brag of the fact, then you profane the belief. If you hold the belief as a historical conviction, and with success to your country in consequence, then you lay claim to a patriotism that is good.

In one word, true patriotism is a conviction which gives birth to an emotion, and these are growths which it is absolutely impossible to eradicate from the mind.

A WAIL FROM INDIA.

"MUSICAL OPINION" publishes the following letter :—

Sir,—Having recently noticed advertisements in your valuable paper for assistants in the piano and music trade for India, I think it only fair to those who contemplate coming out here that they should know a little about what they are coming to and the difference there is in what they are told in England and what is actually realised.

In the first place, when the applicant sees the agent in London he is given a very glowing account of the country he is going to,—everything is painted in the best of colours to entice him to go; and when he does go, he finds that he has been practically swindled.

Take the pay for instance. It is a very common plan now-a-days to advertise this in sterling at so many pounds a month, when it is paid in rupees, which are the current coins of the country. True, sovereigns do circulate in India; but they are only worth fifteen rupees. Now as the present rate of exchange is one shilling and fourpence but when spent in the country it has not the purchasing power of a shilling at home. Then, again, the applicant is told that it costs only about four or five pounds a month to live; but this is for his board and lodging only. No mention is made of a servant, which, according to the customs of the country, he is compelled to have; or of a wasserman, which is also another necessity and an extra; these cost on an average twelve rupees a month each. He is also told that it costs a native so much a month to live, and the candidate naturally concludes that he can live on a little more than that, not knowing the vast differences between the white man and the black in habits and food.

Again, clothing is much more expensive in India, than what it is at home, and the money does not "go" so far here as it does in England.

Taking into consideration the discomforts of living in a tropical climate where much more is required to make life endurable and it is less pleasant, the pay given as a rule is wholly inadequate to provide any compensation for this. I have known employers who have argued that a tuner at home gets on an average thirty-five shillings a week, so he would be glad to go out to India for, say, ten shillings a week more, and they have advertised on those lines. But when the unfortunate man arrives here, he finds that he has come to work and slave for a beggarly pittance which barely keeps him, much less allows him to save anything.

Employers fix assistants down so strictly that they cannot do anything in their own time to make a little extra, and they have no chance of earning a farthing over and above their bare pay. Assistants in other trades get paid well—it is only in the music trade that the pay is so poor. A tuner in England on fifty shillings a week is a richer man by far than his "confrere" in India on two hundred rupees a month. Then, if a man comes out to take up a position of trust, his pay is comparatively less: for a manager as a rule gets "no more" than a tuner.

Then, again, the agreements men come out under are utterly worthless; they may be stamped in England, but that is of no use in India, as the Government do not recognise any stamps but Indian. Under the present agreements, assistants can be dismissed at any time on a period ranging from a moment's to a month's notice, and he cannot claim any compensation because there is some shameful clause in the agreement which gives the master a safe loophole for escape. If the assistant leaves on his own initiation, he is liable for an action for damages, for passage money, &c., paid to bring him out; but the master can dismiss and not be liable at all. Agreements are no good, even if they are perfectly sound and fair in a legal sense, unless they are signed, sealed, stamped, and registered in India within three months from the date on which the assistant landed in the country.

Let those in England stick out for more pay. Masters in India are very fond of saying that the men must be well up in this, fully experienced in the other, and they require a man who is a past master in every branch of the trade,—but the pay they give him is only good enough for a collector boy in England.

It is folly for anyone to come out to India on a salary of anything under three hundred rupees a month. Anyone can "live" in England, and a person comes to India to make a little for himself. But he cannot do it on a salary of under three hundred rupees, for even the amusements (what few there are) are more expensive here than they are in England. Of course the supply exceeds the demand, and there will always be men ready to come to India for a little more than what they get in England; but if they come for a small pay of one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred rupees a month, they will regret it.

I speak from experience, having been out in India for a number of years; and anyone who has been here and has returned to England can, without exception, truthfully endorse every one of my statements,—Yours, &c.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

India, June, 15.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

(BY A LAHORE PATIENT.)

THOSE who have to come up to Kasauli for treatment at the Pasteur Institute should leave Umballa for Kalka by the 2-45 a.m. train if they wish to gain a day by presenting themselves for treatment at the Institute at 11 o'clock that morning, because if they arrive after that time they will not be able to receive treatment till 11 the following day, for reasons which I will give hereafter. The train arrives in Kalka at 5-5 a.m. This gives one ample time to wash and dress and have a chota hazri in comfort. On arrival in Kalka new comers would do well to send for the Doli Agent, who rejoices in the name of Chowdhri Dhyan Singh, and make over their baggage to him to be sent on ahead. By doing this not only are time and trouble saved, but the safe delivery of one's things is guaranteed. Visitors to the station have to go on upon horse back or in dandies, as there is no tonga service. Apart from the very steep ascent, the sanitarium is essentially a health resort for the military and the tongas would not be in great requisition. Thomas Atkins preferring to ride up; moreover, the distance is only just over nine miles. A start should be made from Kalka a little before seven o'clock, the journey up to Kasauli being accomplished in four hours. On arrival in the station the patient should go straight to the Institute, as he has still some little way before him, and there he will find the director, Major D. Semple, who will register all particulars of his case prior to treatment. A patient should provide himself with accurate details to be able to give a correct account, which is necessary.

The Pasteur Institute is centrally situated and only a stone's throw from the principal hotels in the station. This is a great relief, as all have to attend as "out door" patients, there being no residential accommodation available in the building itself. Patients have to present themselves punctually at eleven o'clock every morning, and are treated in the order in which their names have been daily registered. The Institute, which is under the entire charge of Major D. Semple, M.D., R.A.M.C., has been leased by Government for three years and will cost about Rs. 1,200 a year to maintain. The building, which, by the way, has a formidable facade, has nothing of the appearance of a hospital about it, but looks like a large private cottage and one would hesitate about applying for anti-rabic treatment there if it were not for the assuring sign-boards at every turn of the road that leads to it. A corridor runs through the centre of the building. The first room to the left is arranged with spacious sofas and chairs for the reception of patients, while in the corresponding room on the right the patients are inoculated. In Major Samples office, which adjoins the room for the use of patients, there is a large collection of works on bacteriological research, conspicuous among them being, of course, those dealing with rabies and its treatment. The back rooms of the Institute are fitted up as laboratories for bacteriological research work in general.

The course of treatment extends over a period of from 18 to 21 days, and consists in a hypodermic inoculation in the right or left side just below the last rib—once a day. The side of a patient is chosen for inoculation as it is capable of retaining the emulsion without irritation. He can go about as usual and continue his ordinary habits, but one thing is impressed upon him, and that is the necessity of abstaining from, or at all events taking in strict moderation, alcholic beverages during the period of inoculation. He is also advised not to take violent exercise. The emulsion is injected into the side with a Roux's syringe, its needle point being driven about half an inch into the flesh. Except for the sharp prick and a smarting sensation as the emulsion is being injected under the skin, the patient suffers no pain afterwards, the seat of inoculation being cleansed with carbolic acid lotion before and after to prevent the possibility of inflamation or abscess forming.

The vaccine used for inoculating patients is prepared from the spinal cords of rabbits, which have suffered from rabies, as the virus is much more virulent in the rabbit than in the dog. The spinal cords are utilised because the virus of rabies is always formed in the central nervous system of rabid animals. The cords, before they can be put to use for inoculation purposes, have to be attenuated. This is done by drying them in glass jars over caustic potash in a dark room kept at an even temperature of about 72 centigrade. When a cord has been dried under these conditions for fourteen days it has lost all its virulence. A small portion of it is then made into a fine emulsion by mixing it proportionately with a sterile fluid—sterile normal salt solution or sterile water, when it is ready for the first inoculation. The second inoculation is given from a like portion of a cord as was used in the first inoculation, but which has been dried for thirteen days or a day less and so on down to a cord which has been dried for three days. At various times between the first and last inoculations the intermediate cords are utilised according to the severity and seat of the bites. Between the cord which has been dried for fourteen days and which has lost its virulence, and the one which has been dried for three days and which is very virulent, the intermediate ones are of all stages of virulence. The spinal cords are put up to dry at a fixed time everyday and have to pass through a process of drying for exactly fourteen days before a patient can receive his first inoculation. The cords could, of course, be put up to dry at all times, and so be ready when required, but this would involve a great wastage, besides it is not necessary as there is no immediate danger. The principle of the treatment being to immunise the patient before the virus of the animal which has bitten him has had time to take effect. This is done as has been explained above, by commencing with a weak virus—and gradually increasing it in strength until the patient is able to deal with a strong virus—muchstronger than what he has been inoculated with by the animal which bit him.

In addition to anti-rabic work the Institute is fitted up for the preparation of anti-venene inoculation against snake bite—anti-typhoid vaccine, a sufficient quantity of which is now turned out to meet the demand of British troops in India, and bacteriological research work in general.

The director, Major D. Semple, M.D., R.A.M.C., has had a large experience in work of this kind, especially in the preparation of anti-typhoid vaccine, being joint author with Professor Wright of Netley of this method of prevending typhoid. All the apparatus and appliances are of the most approved pattern and have been obtained from London and Paris.

There are now 34 of us under treatment, including 3 officers, 3 civilians, and a missionary from Dalhousie and some Afghans from across the borders are shortly expected to arrive for treatment, a rabid wolf having run amok among them.—"C. and M. Gazette."

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented through out the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

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SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., *the clogged, irritated, or inflamed* condition of the PORES

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, anddandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this *one night treatment* is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura The Set Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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Full Cream.

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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of his invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c.;—Use

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Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of acute GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is a fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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for those who suffer from the tortures of neuralgia. The indescribable pain and torment it inflicts comes suddenly, and takes all the sufferer's courage and leaves him weak. Just as quickly will relief come to the aching parts if he will be wise and apply

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Do not wait until you need it. Always be supplied with Oriental Balm.

It costs only 1 Re. a bottle.

You can get it of any chemist or patent medicine vender in the world.

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UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

NOTE.—We make no extravagant and foolish assertions respecting "KOKO" FOR THE HAIR, as to its being "the best in the world," and that kind of nonsense. We simply point to our testimonials in proof of the value of "KOKO" for the Hair. The high social standing of the writers is a guarantee of the genuineness and undoubted excellence of our preparation.

is an invigorating tonic, cooling, and refreshing preparation. It eradicates Scurf, Dandruff, prevents hair falling and turning grey; promotes growth; contains no dye or greasy substance; and the unique testimonials from all parts of the world prove it to be undoubtedly the best Dressing for the Hair.

Athens, February 20th, 1899.

Mdlle A. J. Contostarlos requests the Koko-Maricopa Co., Ltd., to send as soon as possible six bottles of KOKO FOR THE HAIR to the following address:

HER MAJESTY
The Queen of Greece,
Athens.

From H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE.

"Mdlle. A. J. Contostarlos begs to inform the Koko-Maricopa Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the Hair."

From H.R.H. Princess HOHENLOHE.

(The German Ambassador's Daughter.)

"KOKO" FOR THE HAIR is the BEST Dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in EVERY way excellent.—Princess HOHENLOHE."

From H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA.

"I beg you to send by return six bottles of 'KOKO' FOR THE HAIR. It is for Her Royal Highness Princess VICTORIA of Schaumburg-Lippe (Grandmother to Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor)."

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Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, Kt., M. D. D. Ph., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding the magnificent quality of the Balmore.

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For

NE FACTS AND FANCIES.

ashions for this year would seem to be suits, liberally large waterproofs, and the largest size and most substantial weather is of the liquid variety, and those the seaside are having, like poor Ophelia, a f water. A nice coat is more suitable for very sad sea waves than the "frocks" so carefully planned for what is usually the onth of the year. The coat is made of rever-h, the underside showing on the collar, revers, . The little cape is so cut as to persuade the to ran off the edges instead of sinking into urface of the cloth. Both back and front are shape, and the sleeves are wide enough to make useful garment a very easy one to don or doff. These reversible cloths are warm and comfortable, without being very heavy, and there is no doubt that it is just the material for comfortable wear, not only for travelling, which was the original idea for such cloths, but for daily use. A travelling dress sketched by a contemporary is copied from one made of grey alpaca. The collar is of the newest shape, turning back flat and square from the tucked silk vest. It is faced with white silk spotted with black, or with a check. In this the revers are open to the waist. They can be worn either way. The little black crepe de chine tie is bordered with lace. The skirt opens in front, fastening with four buttons. These are balanced by four others near the foot, but these are merely for ornament, not for use. In a heather mixture or a warm-tinted Harris tweed this dress would be comfortable and useful all the year round. The lace collar was transparent in the model dress, but in cold weather a ribbon or velvet band, or a long tie twisted two or three times round the neck, can be added for warmth.

These long ties are very easily made at home, and are, in that way, very much cheaper than when bought ready to wear. The length of them is 2¼ yards, so that muslin or spotted net sufficiently long must be bought. The width of single net gives two ties, and that of doublewidth net gives four. With a narrow hem down the sides and a little lace at the ends they are easily finished off. But they are much prettier when furnished with a frill at the ends. Silk muslin does not wash nor clean so well as spotted net, and for that very substantial reason it is well that those with small dress allowances should choose the latter. The long silk ties are of the same dimensions as those made of net, and furnish even the longest of necks fairly well when passed thrice round them, the first time very high up. The linen collar seems to be creeping back again to favour, and is frequently seen as a background to these long, full ties.

The wet weather is a foe to long skirts, and the sensible among women insist on theirs being cut short enough to be lifted off the ground by a couple of fingers. A khaki serge made in this way has the fastenings at the side and is set quite plain into the waistband, with the single exception of a boxpleat at the back. The bodice is in two sections, one being a well-fitting waistcoat made of striped grey and green vivella, and the other is an Eton coat made with rather elongated fronts. These and the collar were lined with green silk matched to the stripe of the flannel, the green of the husk of a green almond. The toque worn with this was a twist of black and white straw with an aigrette of pale green taffetas. A heather tweed was made with a robin's breast red cloth waistcoat fastened with mess buttons. The collar of the short coat was made of red velvet matched to the cloth, and the sleeves had cuffs of similar velvet. Duck's egg blue cloth and velvet look very well on grey or brown tweed coats, especially when the skirt is lined with blue to correspond.

Felt hats are already in, early as it is in the season. American ladies do so much shopping in London before returning to the States after the London season that "fashions for the fall" have to be got out ready for them. The shapes of the felt hats do not differ very much from those of the straw. The modified sailor hat seems a favourite in felt, trimmed with a large rosette of taffetas on one side, badly balanced, so far as weight goes by a long grey pen-plume on the other. In the matter of mere decorativeness this answers very well. The felt hats for fishing are very severe in style, being matched as nearly as possible to the water-greys and earth browns of the angler's surroundings. A mere band of ribbon to match is the only permissible trimming. The softness of the felt permits the brim to be tilted over the eyes or turned well up at pleasure. Tan and brown felts are more in evidence this year than they were last, on account of the greater popularity of brown and tan-coloured costumes. A very becoming brown felt hat has a pheasant's breast for trimming with a couple of the long and beautiful wing feathers floating backwards over a band of brown panne and a couple of loops of the same soft, light material, which is now preferred far before velvet for the purposes of millinery. Both for costumes and headgear bird colours are greatly in favour, greys and browns with speckled effects and touches of warm tan, amber, and crimson.

At this moment there is no small commotion among the fashionable dressmakers of America and of Europe owing to the news that the women of Persia have unanimously decided to discard forever their Oriental costumes, and to clothe themselves in future after the manner of their European and American sisters. The first intelligence of this extraordinary revolution in Persian fashions came the other day to the "Wiener Tageblatt" from its Teheran correspondent. The leading women of society in Teheran, he says, first decided to adopt the European style of dress, and their example was quickly followed by other prominent women throughout the country. It was thought that the revolution would stop at this point but it did not. On the contrary it spread from one end of Persia to the other, practically every woman in the country declaring that she, too, would in future wear Western instead of Eastern attire.

This decision was a godsend to the Persian dressmakers, but a severe blow to the society ladies of Teheran, for the reason that they could not get their new dresses made half as quickly as they desired. There are only two or three first-class foreign dressmakers in Teheran, and naturally the demand for their services is now so great that it is impossible for them to do one-tenth of the work that is offered to them. In the country districts the women, who are craving for new dresses are even in a worse predicament, for fashion plates there are practically unknown, and the native milliners have not the faintest idea of the art of making a well-fitting waist or skirt. Whenever the demand for a commodity is greater than the supply the price of the commodity increases and is it not surprising that the few, really expert dressmakers in Persia are now receiving large sums of money for their work. A Persian lady who desires to have an ordinary street dress made must pay from thirty to forty rubles, and this sum does not include the cost of the material. Wealthy ladies think nothing of paying such high prices as this, and it is their well known liberality in this respect which impels a German writer to say that 'if European fashions continue to be popular in Teheran the city will assuredly prove to be an El Dorado for dressmakers.' Many a ladies' tailor in the Western Hemisphere is of the same opinion, and more than one among them is seriously thinking of emigrating to Teheran.

There is one serious factor in this revolution, however, which cannot be lost sight of, and that is the attitude of the Persian gentlemen in the matter. As a rule these placid, courteous Orientals do not interfere with the private affairs of their wives or sisters, but allow them to dress as they please and to spend their pin money according to their fancy. Now, however, they learn that the money which they allow the women of their families does not, except in rare instances, nearly suffice to pay the tailors' bills, and naturally they are exceedingly surprised as well as irritated. They have remonstrated, but apparently their remonstrances have been in vain. The women have determined to dress henceforth as Europeans, and, being women, they will doubtless have their way unless their husbands and brothers should combine and positively refuse to pay their bills in future. Persian physicians express much regret that the women of their country should have decided on such a step. There are no women in the world, they say, more healthy than those of Persia, yet if they once begin to wear corsets it is certain that they will soon be suffering from many of the maladies which now affect American and European women.

A linen frock in these days of elaborate trimmings and delicious tints, is generally a possession to be proud of. I saw such a smart, yet simple, linen frock worn at Bray the other evening which more than pleased me. It was in a lovely delicate shade of green, a colour which seemed to suit admirably the fair wearer. I never look at a dress twice, unless the wearer is pretty. Rather selfish, isn't it? The skirt of this linen dress was gathered on the hips and at the back, and finished at the base with three small flounces. The bodice was some what of the sailor type, which made it very appropriate for seaside wear. The sailor collar was edged with a frill of coarse lace; it was inserted with the same, and threaded with black velvet bebe ribbon. The lace occurred again on the belt, and in the shape of a vest and short undersleeves. A large knot of the velvet ribbon was worn in lieu of the usual knotted scarf, with a delightful effect. Large steel buttons fastened and ornamented the bodice admirably. That linen costumes are extremely fashionable is an assertion that cannot be contradicted. Our English sisters are wearing stitched linen hats with their linen frocks; how beautifully cool they must feel!

I do so love to see pretty hats; nothing, in fact pleases me better writes "Narah." I spent quite a delightful time looking at a number of lovely hats in the Henry street Warehouse this week. Four hats were amongst the members The first pretty hat, with its cornflower-laden brim, pleased me very much indeed. It has a crown of tuscan and crinoline straw; the large bow you see in front is of cornflower blue ribbon; it is relieved by an edging of white. The second pretty hat has a crown of sequins, which is encircled by a twist of black tulle. Six lovely black feathers droop right over the brim, which is upheld by a paste buckle. I quite envy the woman who sooner or later will be the happy possessor of this charming black hat. Some there are who find a toque more becoming to their style of face than a hat; in fact I personally know a lady who never wears anything but a toque. I always look such a fright in a hat, she declares to me. I can hardly picture a toque that could be lovelier than the third one. It is in heliotrope straw, trimmed with bunches of that lovely shaded flower itself, and that most fashionable fruit "the cherry." A large bow of heliotrope ribbon puts the final touch to this delightful toque. That white hats are coming more and more into fashion every day is apparent, so on that account the last of these hats which is a [illegible] will find many admirers. It is in cr[illegible]med with white chiffon and white s[illegible]

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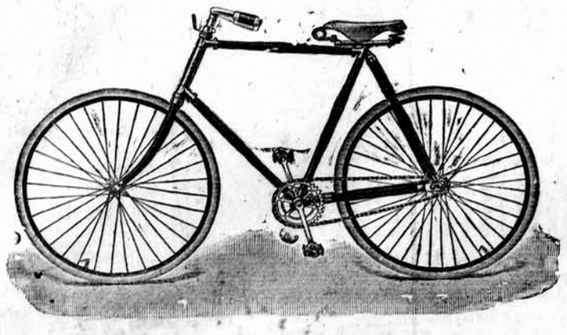

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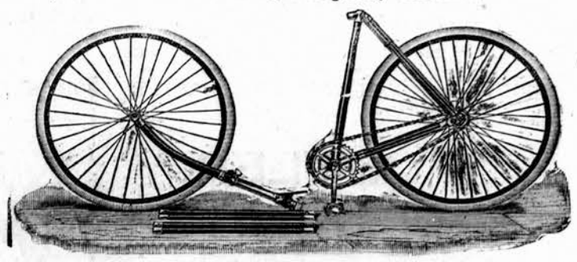

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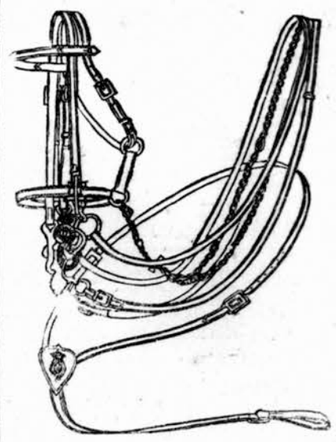

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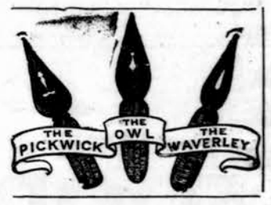

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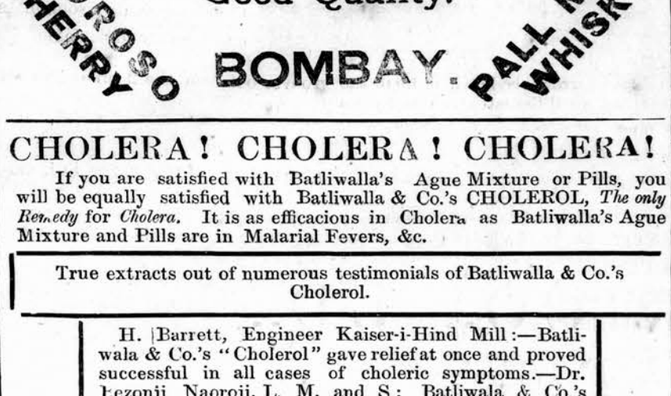

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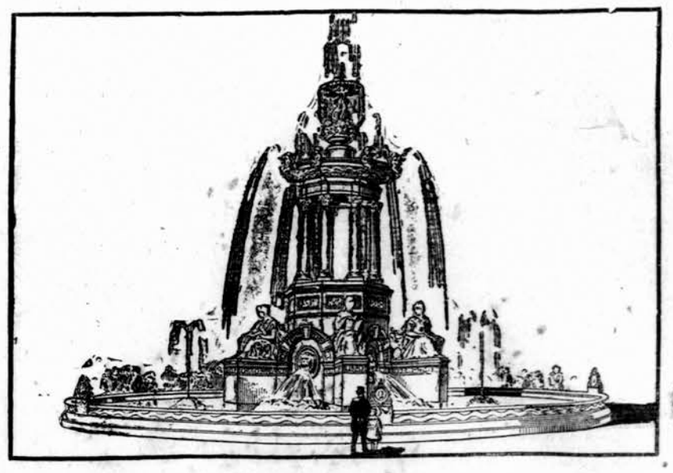

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